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OCTOBER 5th, 1935

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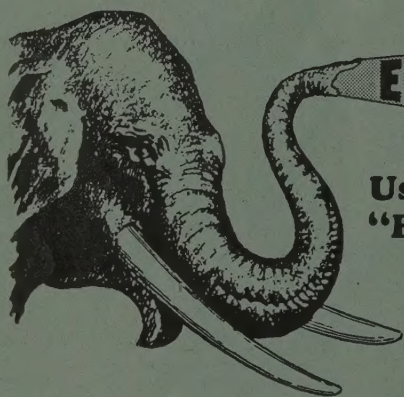
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Extract "BETTER FRUIT," U.S.A., February, 1934: "Idaho Spray Programme for Codlin Moth Control, 1934," by Dr. Claude Wakeland, Department of Entomology, University of Idaho. Experiments in the State for the past six years have shown that LEAD ARSENATE is the best, as well as the most economical insecticide that we have tested for Codlin Moth control. Entomologists are agreed that there is no substitute for Lead Arsenate that can be recommended to the public.

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EDITORIAL.

Advertising Fruit

WHILE VARIOUS METHODS are being discussed as regards organisation and marketing in the fruit industry, there is one matter, earnestly advocated in these pages, which is not being attended to.

What is the driving force behind all business ventures to-day?

It is advertising.

Useful work is being done to educate the public as regards dried fruits, but in the fresh fruit section no connected advertising policy has so far been developed.

Here then we have the wholesale producer,—the fruit-grower—with large stocks, which he desires to dispose of to the public, but he is making no effort to tell the public of the value of his wares.

What other line of business has been developed without advertising?

It is an arresting thought, too, that Australian Apple and Pear growers sent thousands of pounds overseas to teach the British public to eat more fruit, yet here, right at home, and in our best and biggest market, nothing in this way is being done.

It cannot be taken for granted that fruit will sell itself. Too many have the idea that fruit is a luxury. Fruit is not a luxury. It is one of the most important articles of diet. Fruit is a necessity for all, from babyhood to old age. Without fruit this community could not carry on for one week.

Slogans are excellent in their way, but something more is needed, i.e., definite educational work. People need to be told "why" they should eat more fruit. There is a wonderful story to tell. A story of health, joy and abounding life. Until a few years ago mothers were afraid to give orange juice to their babies, being afraid of acidity. That idea has long since been exploded, yet many young mothers are not aware of the fact. Even young babies can take baked Apple, too. An eminent physician recently stated that the cause of bad teeth in children was the lack of sufficient fruit. Thus, people in middle life to-day are suffering because of insufficient fruit in their youth. And many young people to-day will be less efficient in middle life because right now they are not eating sufficient fruit. People must develop the "fruit conscience," and how is this to be done?

Only by the industry getting together on a big, far-seeing programme and commencing and continuing the advertising of Nature's best gift—fruit.

If Australians ate only one Apple per day there would not be sufficient

grown in the Commonwealth to supply the demand.

Let us think in terms of all fruits being more largely consumed by the public, and the industry would get its big and much-needed uplift.

EATING AN APPLE.

What the Doctor Said.

"Do you know what you are eating?" said the doctor to the girl.

"An Apple, of course."

"You are eating," said the doctor, "albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fibre, water and phosphorus."

"I hope those things are good. They sound alarming."

"Nothing could be better. You ate, I observe, rather too much meat at dinner. The malic acid neutralises the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat, and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. Their acid drives out the noxious matter which causes skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which these same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the Apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorus, of which Apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. Oh, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the Apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth. I think I will have an Apple," concluded the doctor.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Men for the East Have Taken Up Their Duties.

After being cordially farewelled by representatives of primary and secondary industries, the Trade Commissioners for the East have taken up their duties. Their addresses are as follows:—

Japan — Major E. E. Longfield Lloyd, Australian Trade Commissioner in Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

China—V. G. Bowden, Esq., Australian Trade Commissioner in China, C/o Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp'n. Ltd., Shanghai, China (temporary address).

Netherlands India—C. E. Critchley, Esq., Australian Trade Commissioner in Netherlands India, Chartered Bank Building, Batavia, Netherlands India (temporary address).

News in Brief

Despite Continental credit difficulties, enquiries are increasing for supplies of Australian Apples.

Favorable comment is made from London on the cases used for Apple export by Tamar Fruit Co-operative Company.

The Sturmer Apple is steadily growing in favor in London.

The further limitation of varieties of Apples exported from Australia is recommended in the latest report from Australia House, London. British buyers have got into the habit of asking for the few leading sorts.

By correct pruning methods, Tomatoes can be ripened a month earlier than without this method.

Now is citrus pruning time. Strong growing centre limbs, particularly in Lemons, should be suppressed, thus encouraging a more open centre.

Scientists have proved that on proper bud development in autumn, spring and summer depends the success of the following crop.

Many Renmark growers will use this year lure plots to discover the flight of codlin moths, in order to have a properly timed spray programme.

Of the 40,000 cases of Pears produced around the Renmark (S.A.) area the bulk was previously used for drying. Now, however, considerable quantities are going to the canneries. The Duchess (Williams or Bartlett) Pear is largely grown.

Apple stocks from E. Malling, England, are being grown for experimental purposes by the Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture. The Chief Horticulturist, Mr. P. H. Thomas, reports that the stocks range from "very dwarfing" to "extremely vigorous." The development of the several varieties on the different stocks is being watched with much interest.

One of the most interesting features of the fruit section at the Melbourne Royal Show was the excellent pack of Apples put up by school children attending the packing classes conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

Cider Apples are being grown for experimental purposes at the Govern-

ment Experimental Plot, Kettering, Tasmania.

New Apple varieties under observation in Tasmania include Golden Delicious, Rainier, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, an early fruiting strain of McIntosh Red, Crimson Cox, and Melba. Golden Delicious is the most promising.

The new Raspberry variety, Lloyd George, which is under test in Tasmania, has yielded good results both as regards cropping and for processing purposes.

Canadian varieties of Raspberries are also being grown experimentally. One in particular is showing up well.

Hazel Nut trees, which are under test by the Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture, have developed into fine trees. They are growing both in the northern and southern parts of the island.

Several varieties of Black Currants, grown at the Kettering Experiment Plot, Kettering, Tasmania, are showing up nicely for processing and shipping. The varieties include Goliath, Seabrook's Black, and a selected strain of Boskoop.

The annual report of the N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation showed a huge increase in Banana production. In 1933-34 678,396 cases were handled, in 1934-35 1,068,765. At the same time there had been a substantial increase in Queensland production.

There was a heavy demand for certified Potato seed in N.S.W. this season: too heavy, in fact, as all orders could not be fulfilled.

The good work of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is evidenced by an increase in the Commonwealth vote of £30,000—making the total now £130,000.

Millions of pounds sterling have been saved for the Commonwealth by the activities of the C.S.I.R.

A conference of those interested in the Victorian Prune industry will be held at Kyabram on October 16.

APPLE CROP IN U.S.A.

71 Per Cent. Full Crop.

Although the total U.S.A. Apple crop is reported as 71 per cent. of a full crop, the harvest is a substantial one. The chief competing States with Australia are Washington (76 per cent. crop), Oregon (70 per cent.).

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A MILLION DOLLARS FOR ADVERTISING.

Sunkist's Big Programme.

In an endeavour to effectively distribute the heaviest Valencia crop on record the California Fruitgrowers' Exchange (Sunkist) has placed 1,000,000 dollars (£200,000) towards its advertising campaign.

The methods include newspaper space, magazines, hoardings, wireless, recipe books, and specialty advertising.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the Victorian Parliament recently Lieut.-Col. Knox, M.L.A., criticised the sugar squeeze. Berry growers and housewives had a genuine grievance. The protection of sugar was overdone.

The Commonwealth Government Cinema Studio is one of the pioneers of the sound film industry in Australia.

The Australian Dried Fruits Association is to be congratulated on its enterprise with the "B" Class wireless station at Renmark. This service is appreciated by the dried fruits industry.

The importance of science as applied to fruit production is emphasized by our Murray Valley correspondent.

At the Kettering Experiment Plot tests are being made with apple stocks, cider apples, new commercial apple varieties, raspberries, gooseberries, black currants, strawberries, hazelnuts, new peaches, blue berries and new cherries.

Western Australian fruitgrowers favor a continuance of color grading for export, but a reduction of 10 per cent. in color grades for Rokewood and Dougherty.

An increase in the quota for Apple export is being sought by the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association.

The value of the redwood case for Apple export was stressed at the recent annual conference of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association. Delegates voted unanimously for a continuance of the use of this case, the timber to be seasoned and partially dressed, and the box to weigh about 11 lbs.

VICTORIA.

Storm at Kyvalley.

In a sudden cyclonic storm at Kyvalley, near Kyabram, Victoria, on September 15, the homestead of Mr. J. T. Cooper, fruitgrower, was severely damaged, the packing shed was destroyed, a windmill stand was blown down, and roofing from the packing house was carried half a mile. The damage is estimated at £1,000. The storm was confined to a narrow strip of country, and Mr. Cooper was the only heavy loser.

A TIP FOR THE WAITER.

Hey! Bill! Did you hear the story about the Scotchman?

No! Shut up you blighter, I don't want to hear it.

Oh, well, never mind, I only wanted to tell you about Sandy McPherson, who ordered asparagus and left the waiter a tip.

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Arsenate of Lead Powder

Manufactured in England

New Season's Shipments Now Ready for Delivery

NEPTUNE OIL CO. LIMITED

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PERSONAL

Mr. G. W. Peart, proprietor of Goodman's Nurseries, Bairnsdale, Vic., past president of the Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria, will be back in Victoria from his tour abroad early in October. Mr. Peart, accompanied by his wife, visited U.S.A., England, Germany and other places on the Continent.

Mr. W. L. Gregory, previously a packing instructor in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, and who for several years past has served in this capacity with the Gerrard Wire Tying Machine Ltd., has been appointed manager of the Gerrard Co's. Adelaide office.

Mr. F. G. Beet, of Vermont, Victoria, has been appointed a member of the metropolitan advisory committee of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. Further meetings will shortly be held in the metropolitan area to appoint additional advisory members.

Mr. J. P. Piggott, manager, Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Hobart, and Mr. Douglas Jones, of Messrs. H. Jones & Co. Ltd. Hobart, were in Melbourne at the end of September.

Mr. Piggott is looking forward to the forthcoming conference of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. He realises the necessity for provision to be made for developing the Australian market for fruit, and suggests as an essential commencement the establishment of uniform grading regulations in the several States.

Mr. Russell Walker, junior vice-president of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, has been actively associated with the fruit trade since leaving school — first as grower at Carlingford, and for the last sixteen years in the selling business in association with his father (Mr. A. H. Walker) in one of the oldest established concerns in the trade, established 1890.

Prior to the inauguration of the Chamber, he served for two years on the executive of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Association, which has been superseded by the new organisation.

OBITUARY

Mr. F. V. Roberts (Victorian Department of Agriculture).

The many friends of the late Mr. F. V. Roberts, Orchard Supervisor of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, will regret to learn that he passed away on September 3, 1935, at the age of 49 years.

Mr. Roberts joined the Orchard Supervision staff of the Department in 1923, and, in turn, was stationed in the fruit districts of the Goulburn Valley, Bendigo, Geelong and Burwood.

The Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. J. M. Ward) states that he was one of Nature's gentlemen and was recognised as a good and efficient officer in the Department, and it was considered by growers that, although he was strict in enforcing the various regulations, he was always fair and just. His late fellow officers and fruitgrower friends and many others will greatly miss him.

Much sympathy is felt for his widow.

He was buried in the New Cemetery, at Geelong, the Department being represented at the funeral by Messrs. C. F. Cole, H. L. Hatfield and W. H. Harris.

Iodised Wraps for Fruit

SUCCESSFUL NEW METHOD FOR REDUCING STORAGE ROTS.

Storage Life Extended With Grapes, Oranges — Substantial Reduction of Tomato Storage Losses — Partial Success With Plums and Apples — Further Tests Being Made.

Valuable Discovery in England.

AN IMPORTANT NEW METHOD for reducing rots in stored fruit has been developed in England.

Cabled reports are to the effect that the president of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council (Mr. J. B. Mills) is much impressed with the new method.

This matter is dealt with at length in a paper entitled "Iodised Wraps for the prevention of the rotting of fruit," by Mr. R. G. Tompkins (Cambridge Low Temperature Station) in the Journal of Pomology. Mr. Tompkins states that the requirements to be met by impregnating substances of fungoid growth on fruit is to be prevented include:—The substances must be so volatile that they diffuse from the paper, but only slightly volatile so that they diffuse slowly; when present in small quantities they must prevent the growth of moulds on fruit without damaging the fruit; must not hasten the ripening of the fruit or dissolve in fruit juices to give a characteristic taste; and must not render the fruit toxic to human beings.

It is easy to find substances which satisfy some of these requirements, but difficult to find substances which satisfy all of them. There is, however, one substance at least which, Mr. Tompkins thinks, may do so—iodine, due to its particular physical, chemical and biological properties. His paper from which the foregoing is taken describes experiments carried out by the author at the Low Temperature Research Station.

In a summary of Mr. Tompkins' experiments the English "Fruit-grower" states:—

Wraps were prepared by allowing sheets of tissue to absorb a known volume of iodine solution and then dry at ordinary temperatures. The solution is made by using 12.7 grams of iodine, 10 grams of potassium iodide, 200 cubic centimetres of water, and 800 c.c. of rectified spirit. A wrap of commercial size would contain approximately 30 milligrams of free iodine. Results of experiments on

Oranges and Grapes

are described, those concerning grapes being specially interesting. These fruits are particularly liable to mould attack, "and the most striking results obtained with iodised paper have been in controlling mould growth on them." Retardation of mould development over a wide range of temperature is indicated in the table recording the results of some storage experiments with grapes, and at intermediate temperatures the storage life is prolonged by some two or three times

OBITUARY—(Continued).

General regret will be felt throughout the fruit industry at the passing of Mr. Anton Lenne, of "Sans Souci," Ardmona, Vic., at the age of 65 years.

The late Mr. Lenne conducted a very substantial area, particularly for canning Peach production. An energetic, far-seeing man, he was always a force at fruitgrowers' conferences. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

where the iodised paper is used as against the plain wraps.

Again, in the case of Tomatoes, whereas those in plain wraps revealed a large amount of rotting after 54 days in storage, the iodised-wrapped samples were only slightly affected. Taking them in groups of 10 fruits, attack by mould was reduced at all temperatures by iodised wraps, and at 59 deg. F., the ratio of rots was 2 (iodine wrap) to 8 (plain wrap). It is obviously laborious to wrap each fruit, the author observes, and he suggests that iodised paper shavings or cork dust might be substituted.

Protected Tomatoes.

A table is printed showing the results of storing Tomatoes in iodised shavings. After 20 days in store at ordinary temperature there was 42 per cent. rotting without any protective covering against 19.5 with iodised shavings; at 64.4 deg. F., the percentages were 43 and 16. After 30 days at 50 deg. F., 79 per cent. rotting under ordinary storage was recorded, as compared with 49 per cent. for the fruits stored in iodised shavings. "But the effect on appearance is more striking than the recorded figures suggest. Tomatoes stored in the ordinary way produce luxurious growths of mould from the calices, and are frequently covered by a superficial growth of Rhizopus spreading from one rotten fruit. Tomatoes stored in iodised shavings remain free from this superficial growth and the calices remain fresh and green."

With

Plums and Peaches

some abnormal ripening occurred when experimented with. Plums, he records, have been stored in layers between iodised papers. Reduction in the amount of rotting has always been obtained by storing with iodised papers, sometimes with little scalding, sometimes with severe scalding. Thus the use of iodised shavings for the control of rotting of plums may for this reason be useful for certain varieties only and for Plums gathered in a fully ripe condition.

Concerning Apples, the paper records that certain varieties of im-

"FRUIT WORLD" APPRECIATED.

The Editor,

Sir,—

I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the new and enlarged August issue. I read it with great interest and feel that your paper is serving a most useful purpose in putting before growers the up-to-date information on current topics that is to be found in the pages of the "Fruit World."

Wishing you continued success,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. J. NOONAN,
Donvale, Vic. (28/8/35).

ported Apples have been wounded and inoculated with spores of Penicillium expansum (the green mould which is one of the commonest causes of rotting of Apples in storage) and then stored for experiment with iodised and plain wraps.

Results With Apples.

Although it was proved that rotting by this fungus was largely controlled by iodised wraps, the Apples sometimes showed a marked browning of the surface and sometimes a more rapid rate of ripening. Not all varieties suffered in this way, but the fact that certain of the varieties were affected indicated that further experiment was necessary before the method could be recommended.

Another line of study reported upon is the effect of iodine on the ripening processes. In storing fruit it was necessary not only to reduce mould growth but also to control the incidence of physiological diseases and the course of ripening. Some fruits in storage give off ethylene at a certain stage of ripeness, and Mr. Tompkins had hopes that the use of iodine wraps would check this evolution. It was found, however, that retardation of ripening could not be achieved in this way. Iodine contained in wraps, did, however, often destroy the smell of fruit which usually pervades the storage atmosphere, without affecting the smell or taste of the fruit itself.

It is added that tests on a larger scale are being made to confirm and extend the results obtained in the laboratory, and investigations are in progress to ascertain the degree to which iodine is absorbed by fruit from iodised wraps.

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Australian Apple and Pear Export Council

Meets at Hobart, Commencing on 28th October.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council will be held at Bursary House, Hobart, commencing on October 28, 1935. The official opening will be performed by Hon. R. Cosgrove, M.H.A., Tasmanian Minister for Agriculture. In addition to the preliminary agenda published in the last issue of the "Fruit World," the following items have been sent in for discussion by the Commonwealth Department of Commerce.

Apple and Pear Export Grading Regulations.

(a) Varieties for Export.

1. Reports on Experimental varieties.
2. Inclusion of Gravensteins and Rymers.
3. Scarlet Pearmain—Correction of distinguishing letters.
4. Ribston Pippin—Inclusion in "Even Colour" class.
5. Even coloured varieties—Distinction between coloured and green fruit.
6. Sturmer Pippin—Transfer to Dual Purpose class.
7. Modification of restriction on consignments shipped to destinations other than the United Kingdom and Europe.

(b) Cases.

1. Comments by Mr. G. F. Plunkett on various types of export case.
2. Misunderstanding regarding use of Redwood cases (Karri and Jarrah).
3. Compulsory marking of count or numerical contents on Pear cases.

(c) Packing of Pears.

Protest against the compulsory use of packing material.

W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association.

1. That owing to the urgent need for the expansion of markets for Australian primary producers, this conference requests the Commonwealth Government to make more liberal trade agreements with those countries that have given highly favorable trade to the Commonwealth, and that the resolution be forwarded to the Minister for Commerce.

2. That the Federal Government be asked to revise the tariff schedule on

all requirements for orchardists that cannot be produced economically locally.

3. That the tariff on foreign fruit entering the United Kingdom be increased.

4. That strong recommendations be placed before the Federal Government with the object of obtaining a bounty on all Apples and Pears exported from the Commonwealth.

5. That action be taken to bring about a reduction of shipping freight on export Apples and Pears.

6. That the present regulations in regard to the grades allowed for export of Dunns, Granny Smith and Nickajacks should be allowed to remain as at present as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, but 34-inch grade of each of the three varie-

ties mentioned should be allowed to be exported to other countries.

7. That 3-inch Cleos, be allowed to be shipped to countries other than the United Kingdom.

8. That the Commonwealth Government be asked to appoint a co-ordinating officer to visit all States to obtain uniform interpretation of the export regulations.

9. That action be taken to prevent the shipment of immature fruit from the Eastern States in future seasons.

10. That all States should fix annually the maturity dates for the first shipment of early varieties, as is done in Western Australia.

11. That the fruitgrowers of Western Australia favor use of the redwood dump case for export as against the Canadian type.

Meetings will be held in the board room, Bursary House, Hobart, opposite G.P.O.

On Monday, October 28, the morning will be devoted to an executive meeting.

The official opening will be at 2.30 p.m. the same day. Mr. J. B. Mills will preside.

U.S.A. APPRECIATES THE "FRUIT WORLD."

Under date August 2, 1935, the Editor of the "American Fruitgrower" writes to the "Fruit World and Market Grower" as follows:—"You are certainly getting out a splendid magazine—Your 'Annual' is an especially valuable number."

AUSTRALIAN MARKET IMPORTANT.

One of the very important items to be discussed will be that dealing with the developing of the Australian market for Apples. Delegates will be in attendance from all the Australian States. Statistics will be presented, and it is hoped that as a result of this conference a method will be devised for better co-ordinated supplies to the main Australian markets, plus a programme for advertising to increase the consumption of Apples.

"VALLO"

Concentrated Liquid Lime Sulphur

Guaranteed to contain a Minimum Polysulphide Sulphur content of 20%—Total Sulphur content not less than 28% of which percentage 71% is Polysulphide Sulphur.

A Dependable Spray for Fungus Diseases and Pest Control.

NOTE.—It has been proved that the Polysulphides alone possess fungicidal and insecticidal properties. This Concentrated Liquid Lime Sulphur is manufactured under conditions that produce a maximum of Polysulphides and a minimum of other constituents.

"VALLO"

Codlin Moth Tree Bands

Certain Death to all Grubs that attack Fruit Trees.

It is estimated that of all Codlin Moths more than 60% are females and that a female moth lays as many as 50 eggs. On the assumption that only 50% of the eggs are fertile, a kill of 100 grubs in a tree band is definitely responsible for the prevention of 2,000 moths in the first year.

The Band is actually a double trap, as it not only traps the grubs in the corrugations lying immediately next to the trunk of the tree, but a similar number are trapped and killed in the second series of small passages which are formed by the smooth outside section of the Band against the corrugated section.

YOUR ORCHARD IS NOT ADEQUATELY PROTECTED UNTIL FITTED WITH "VALLO" CODLIN MOTH TREE BANDS.

Manufacturers:

VICTOR LEGGO & FARMERS LTD.

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BRANCHES: SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.



Splendid stocks available—all varieties in APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, CITRUS FRUITS, BERRY FRUITS, Etc., Etc. Strong, healthy, well-grown true-to-name, free from insect pests. Suit all climatic conditions.

Expert packing and prompt despatch to any part of the World.

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— Telephone, M 3141. —

Spraying for Insect Pest and Disease Control

PEACH MOTH IN THE GOULBURN VALLEY.

Nicotine Sprays Best So Far.

THE ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH, which has wrought havoc in the Goulburn Valley (Vic.), is being intensively studied under the joint auspices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Victorian Department of Agriculture and the Canned Fruits Control Board.

The scientist in charge is Mr. F. J. Gay, B.Sc., with headquarters at the Ardmorna cannery. In his first report, just published in the Victorian Journal of Agriculture, Mr. Gay, after giving details of the life history of the Peach Moth (*Cydia molesta* Busck), draws the following conclusions:—

Methods of Control.

Spraying:

The rejection of all surface tissue by the peach moth larvae makes spraying difficult, as there is little

much larger than the Peach moth larvae on hatching, these conflicting results may possibly be due to particle size of the arsenate sprays.

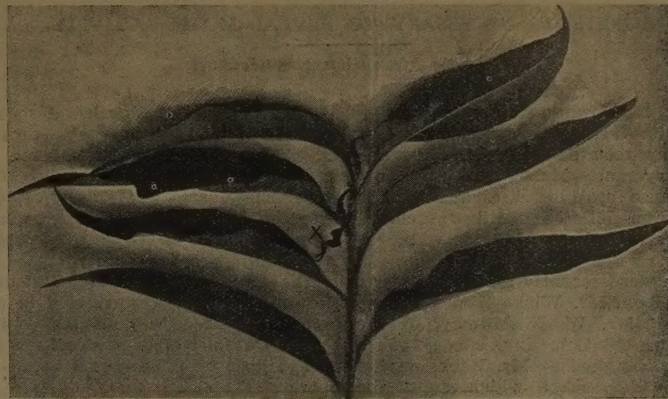
Bandaging:

Bandaging of trees during early and mid-season is of no practical use, as the cocoons at these times are located high up in the trees. Bandages applied, however, towards the end of February, catch many of the descending larvae. Normally such larvae will furnish the initial infestation of the following season.

Except with very light infestations, most of the

overwintering larvae descending from the branches must find cocooning sites elsewhere than on the tree trunk.

Bandages, by providing additional cocooning sites, catch large numbers



Peach Twig showing typical Twig Injury.

and random sampling gave an estimated total catch of 42,000 larvae. **Destruction of Infested Tips.**

The destruction of first brood larvae by cutting and burning infested tips cannot be recommended. Only small trees lend themselves to this work. The majority of obviously wilted tips are deserted, and apparently sound tips frequently harbor newly hatched larvae. On two orchards, one of which is isolated, all visibly damaged tips were removed. More than 6,000 first brood larvae were estimated to have been destroyed by this method over a period of two to three weeks. In neither orchard was the final infestation materially reduced below the general average of neighboring untreated orchards.

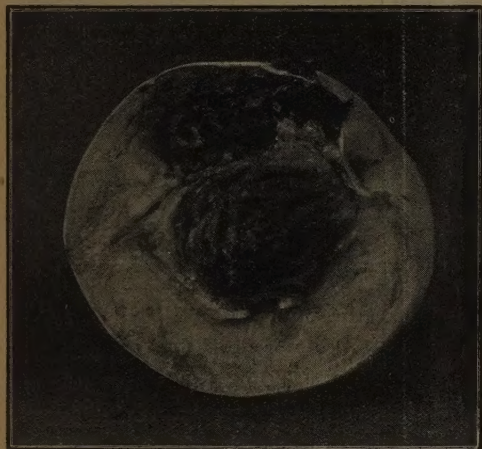
Cultivation.

The general district practice is to cultivate deeply, right up to the trunks of the trees, after harvest and in early spring. According to American studies (Stearns 1927) this should be effective in destroying the majority of over-wintering larvae in the soil.

Sanitation:

Orchard props and fruit cases have been found harboring numbers of over-wintering larvae. The use of smooth props without loose bark and the steam sterilisation of cases offer means of further reducing the carry-over to the next season.

Regarding biological control, so far no native parasite of the early broods has been detected.—"Journal of Agriculture," Victoria.



Showing Injury to the Interior of Fruit.

THE PEACH TIP MOTH.

Measures for Control.

PEACHES, NECTARINES AND QUINCES in coastal N.S.W. sometimes suffer damage through infestation by the Peach Tip Moth. The moths, which usually commence to emerge about the middle of October, deposit their eggs on the young, tender shoots. The minute larvae hatch from the eggs and bore into the centres of the young shoots, where they feed in a downward direction for a distance of about 4 inches, causing the tips of the shoots to wilt and die. The first brood attacks only the young shoots, but later broods attack the ripening fruit, doing most damage in Peaches during the few weeks previous to picking. Quinces are often heavily infested at the end of the summer after the Peaches have been picked. Apples are also occasionally attacked.

The following measures are recommended by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the control of this pest:

(1) **Cutting off and burning the infested tips in the early summer.**—This is particularly applicable to smaller orchards, and if carried out at the correct time will considerably

reduce the first brood. The tips should be cut off 6 to 8 inches from the end as soon as the first sign of wilting appears. If the tips are left until they wither the caterpillars will already have left them.

(2) **Bandaging.**—Bandages similar to those used for codlin moth should be fastened round the trunks before the middle of October and examined at intervals of not more than ten days up to the end of February, when the larvae and pupae found in them should be killed. During June or July an examination of the bandages and a careful search along the trunk and branches should be made for the over-wintering caterpillars, which should be destroyed.

(3) **Picking up and destruction of infested fruit and general orchard sanitation.**—Infested fruit should be picked up every few days and destroyed by boiling or burning, or placed in a special insect-proof pit. All loose or rough bark under which the larvae may spin their cocoons should be removed so that the larvae will be forced to shelter in the bandages, where they can be readily destroyed.

chance of stomach poisons being swallowed. Contact poisons used against the eggs and newly hatched larvae appear more promising.

The most promising results were obtained with nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40), which gave a 99 per cent. kill. Supporting evidence of the action of this spray has been obtained from several orchards where a light moth infestation was experienced, following the use of nicotine sulphate for the control of green peach aphid in November, 1934.

The results obtained definitely merit an extended field trial of this spray next season.

Its mode of action has not been determined. It may act as an ovicide or as a stomach poison against newly hatched larvae. If the second is the method of action an attempt should be made to combine the nicotine with some other substance in order to retain its toxic properties for a longer period than is at present possible.

During the season an experiment in rust and brown rot control on replicated blocks was carried out in the Goulburn Valley by Mr. S. Fish, of the Department of Agriculture. Using dry-mix lime sulphur sprays, actual counts of fruit showed a reduction of moth infestation by 50 per cent. on sprayed blocks. Laboratory observations indicate that this material acts chiefly as a deterrent to oviposition.

Lead arsenate sprays, successfully used against the closely allied codlin moth, gave poor control of the Peach moth. As the codlin moth larvae are

of larvae which otherwise would migrate from the trees.

A comparison of untreated and beta-naphthol treated bandages was made on similar varieties of trees on adjacent blocks. Although experimental conditions were not perfect, the results are suggestive. The 26 untreated bandages trapped 610 larvae, while the 26 beta-naphthol treated bandages trapped 205 larvae.

These results suggest that beta-naphthol bandages are not as attractive as untreated bandages. The results obtained by two orchardists this season show what may be accomplished by the use of untreated bandages. In an orchard at Merrigum, 2,800 late variety Peach trees were bandaged, and random sampling gave an estimated total catch of 22,000 overwintering larvae. At Kyabram, 4,000 Pullar Peach trees were bandaged,



Showing position of Summer Cocoons at stem edge of Peach.

(Illustration by courtesy Victorian Journal of Agriculture.)

CODLIN MOTH CONTROL

IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING DAILY RECORDS.

LURE POTS NECESSARY TO REVEAL MOTH ACTIVITY.

South Australian Experiences.

Mr. H. Norman Wicks of Balhannah, S. Aust., is a very well known and appreciated fruitgrower and nurseryman. Mr. Wicks is very thorough in all his cultural work and sets a model to his fellow orchardists as regards the records which he keeps.

We were recently interested to receive, from Mr. Wicks through courtesy of Mr. W. H. Murray, of the Vacuum Oil Company, a copy of a graph compiled by Mr. Wicks during the 1934-5 season which shows the daily temperatures throughout October, November, December, Janu-

ary, February and March. Also the number of codlin moth grubs trapped in bandages and the numbers of moths trapped in lure pots in the trees. These also are shown on the graph in daily recordings. A further record is shown of the dates of sprayings and the spray mixture used.

The graph reveals in particular the number of moths trapped in the lure pots, according to the rising temperatures which evidently form the guide as to the actual spraying date.

The first Calyx spray consisting of arsenate of lead and lime sulphur

1-55 was applied on October 21, 1934. On November 13, with the shade temperature at 76 deg. F., sixteen moths were trapped, this being the highest number to date that season.

The second spraying, arsenate of lead only, was applied on November 17. On December 2, with a shade temperature of 74 deg. F., twenty-six moths were trapped and the third spray was applied on December 7. This spray was of White Oil 1-100.

Following the temperature of 84 deg. F. on December 26, it was noted that on December 30 there were fifteen moths trapped (the highest number since December 4). The fourth spraying being then applied on January 4. This consisted of White Oil 1-100.

Between that date and January 27, few moths were trapped until January 27. On that date the tem-

DESTROYING DISEASE-BREEDING TREES.

While Victoria is considering an amendment to the Vine and Vegetation Diseases Act to permit the destruction of neglected trees where pests are bred, —N.S.W.,—evidently possessing more powers—is destroying neglected trees by the thousand.

The time has long passed for using half-hearted measures in dealing with pest-breeding trees. N.S.W. is to be congratulated on her vigorous activity. Other States could well follow her example.

perature was 92 deg. F., six moths being trapped.

On February 4, however, the number of moths trapped had increased to ten.

As a lure Mr. Wicks uses 10 per cent. treacle in water in pickle bottles hung in the trees.

S. AUST. SPRAYING PROGRAMME

For control of Bryobia Mite and Red Spider on Apple and Almond the South Australian Department of Agriculture recommends spraying with White Oil 1-80 when the fruit is firm, but only if the pest is prevalent.

For Codlin Moth in Apples the recommended spray is arsenate of lead 4lb. powder, 100 gallons water plus ½ lb. calcium caseinate.

The calyx spray should be applied when the petals have fallen, followed by four or more cover sprays with the addition of White Oil according to indication of lures.

Should Woolly Aphis be much in evidence the Department recommends the spraying of Apple trees with Black Leaf 40, one pint. White Oil ½ gallon in 80 gallons water to be applied in early summer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

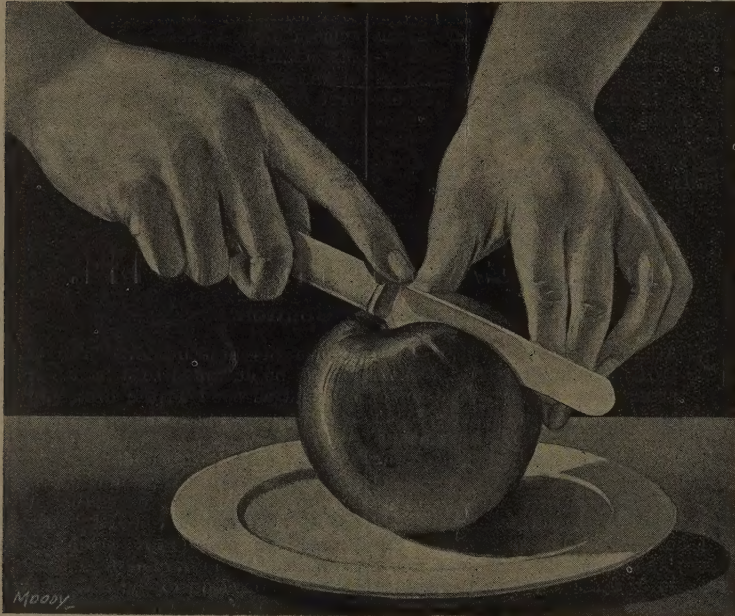
Brown Rot and Rust on Peaches.—"Grower," Merrigum, writes seeking information re spraying programme for brown rot and rust on Peaches.

Answer (by S. Fish, Biologist, Vic. Department of Agriculture).—For the control of Pear spot it is suggested that growers apply two pre-blossom Bordeaux mixture sprays, 6.4.40, to all varieties except Jos. The first application should be given just as the folded leaves are protruding through the buds, and the second Bordeaux should be applied when the green blossom buds have separated from the folded leaves. This spraying must be finished before the blossom buds show white. Three weeks after the fruit has formed a Bordeaux 3.2.80 should be applied, and with this spray lead arsenate could be incorporated.

As regards Josephines, spray with Bordeaux mixture 6.4.40 at the early green tip stage, and do not apply any further Bordeaux sprays. Three weeks after the fruit has formed lime sulphur 1:100 could be used on this variety, and it may be necessary to repeat this spray.

For the control of brown rot and rust, the experiments at Ardmona showed that the most promising schedule to date consists of the application of a dry mix lime sulphur at the rate of 25 lbs. to 100 gallons of water. This spray should consist of 63 per cent. of superfine sulphur, 30 per cent. of fine hydrated lime, and a suitable spreader; should be applied at petal fall, at the end of November, at the end of January and on late canning Peaches about three weeks before picking. Peaches for the fresh fruit market should not be sprayed with this material closer than four to five weeks to picking. This schedule gave a commercial control of brown rot and rust in the experiments last season.

What will the knife reveal?



Codlin infected fruit means big losses to the orchardist, and the surest and safest protection against infection to his orchard is to spray the trees regularly and thoroughly with

**BICKFORD'S
"AERO" BRAND
ARSENATE of LEAD.**

This ensures virtual immunity from Codlin infected fruit, and a clean, sound sample that will command the highest market returns, and show the biggest profits.

Leading orchardists all over the Commonwealth have proved the efficacy of "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead, and are unanimous in their verdict that it is the finest and most effective Arsenate of Lead on the market.

"Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead is unreservedly guaranteed to give equal or superior control, in whatever proportion used, to that of any other brand used in similar strength.



Keep down your losses through Codlin by spraying your apples and pears with "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead. Awarded "Gold Medal," All-Australian Exhibition, 1930.

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ARSENATE OF LEAD

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64 Cameron Street, Launceston.

TASMANIA (Southern Districts):
Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-op.
Association Ltd.,
Davey Street, Hobart.

The Thrips Menace.

Control Measures are Possible.

Insecticidal Dust is Recommended.

The following article was contributed by Dr. J. Davidson, of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, who is in charge of the investigations on thrips, in which the institute, certain of the State Departments of Agriculture, the Thrips Investigation League and the council are co-operating. The article (republished from the "Journal of the C.S.I.R.") summarises the essential information relating to the control of the Apple thrips; it is based on results which have been obtained during the progress of these investigations.

Introduction.

AN INVESTIGATION of the Apple thrips problem was commenced in 1932, as a result of the widespread losses caused by the thrips plague of 1931.

Work on actual control measures has been centred on insecticides which might be used to protect Apple blossom, berry fruits, and other flowers during the critical periods of their infestations by thrips. Unfortunately, during the spring of 1933 and 1934, the numbers of thrips were too small to allow of adequate field trials being made. By means of laboratory and restricted field tests, certain insecticides have been selected for extended field trials; it is hoped that these may be carried out in the spring of 1935.

The following information may be helpful to growers should thrips occur in economic numbers. The insecticides which are given below may be used, but it must be clearly understood that a definite opinion regarding their efficiency, under field conditions, cannot be expressed until results from adequate field trials have been obtained.

Weather Factors.

The occurrence of spring infestations of the Apple thrips is associated with a sequence of favorable periods of weather. Records from Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia show that the numbers are small during the dry summer months; they increase in autumn, giving an "autumn rise," which may develop any time during May to July. The extent of the autumn rise depends upon the weather; a warm, wet autumn with early rains favors increase in numbers.

During the winter months, relatively few active thrips are seen, owing to low temperatures. The species overwinters mainly as pupae in the soil, or as dormant adults. With warmer days in early spring, the numbers of active thrips increase, and produce the "first spring rise." This rise is due to the development of adults from pupae, and to renewed activity of dormant adults; it may develop in early spring or late, according to the prevailing weather, particularly temperature. The numbers which develop depend upon the extent of the previous autumn rise, survival during the winter, and the prevailing spring weather.

With the development of a further generation of the insects (offspring of first spring rise), a larger increase in numbers occurs later, which is referred to as the "second spring rise." The date of its appearance and extent depends upon the date and extent of the first spring rise, and the favorableness of the weather, particularly temperature.

In years when conditions favor the development of large numbers of thrips as a second spring rise in October, a heavy infestation of Apple blossom may be expected; it will be particularly serious during short

spells of hot, dry weather which favor the movements of thrips. If the weather continues favorable for thrips into early summer, infestation of bush and berry fruits and garden flowers may be expected. Thrips may be troublesome on these summer crops in some years, although the early spring numbers are small.

Thrips Prospect for 1935.

The important weather features which favor the occurrence of thrips in economic numbers in spring are early autumn rains and a wet autumn, followed by an early and sustained warm spring.

The distribution of autumn rainfall for Adelaide in 1935 resembles that of 1931. The autumn rise of thrips at the Waite Institute appeared during May 23 to June 20. The numbers were not large, the highest daily count from twenty Roses during this period being 544; but thrips were more generally distributed than is the case in a dry autumn.

In southern Victoria, the summer of 1934-35 was cool and wet. Thrips numbers were well maintained until the middle of February, 1935. They decreased during the dry period, extending into early April. From April 8 onwards, rainfall was adequate to maintain suitable soil moisture, but falling autumn temperatures were unfavorable for increase in the numbers of thrips. There was no appreciable autumn rise in the Melbourne area, but thrips were more generally distributed than is the case in a dry autumn.

No data are available for the autumn rise of the Apple thrips in Western Australia. In the Mount Barker district, rainfall and temperature during April and May were favorable for its increase in numbers. In the Bridgetown district, adequate rains fell from early April onwards; the mean temperatures for April and May were above the average. These conditions would favor the autumn rise in numbers with a useful winter "carry-over."

The autumn weather therefore has been favorable for increase in the numbers of thrips, but it is not possible at this stage to say what the position will be in spring. Plants flowering about the orchards in early spring should be examined to ascer-

tain the extent to which the Apple thrips is present; the numbers will indicate the significance of the "first spring rise." Given a warm early spring with an appreciable increase in the numbers of thrips in early spring, the species may become troublesome. If the warm weather is maintained, with spells of hot days in early October, the insects may become numerous enough to cause damage to Apple blossom.

Control Measures.

When a large population of the Apple thrips develops in an area, the insects tend to move actively, particularly on hot, dry days, and to infest flowers and blossom. With most varieties of Apple, they can enter the buds at the base of the petals, before the buds open; they damage the stamens and pistil, and, if numerous, the blossom may not set fruit. They also feed on the exposed portion of the petals, causing them to turn brown. When the buds open, the insects continue to infest the blossom.

During a heavy infestation, it is impracticable to aim only at killing the thrips infesting the blossom, since the insects are abundant over a wide area.

The aim should be to drive the thrips out of the blossoms, and protect the latter during the critical periods of the invasion by the application of suitable dusts or sprays.

It is important to anticipate movements of the thrips, and suitably time the application of the insecticide. It is best if the protective cover can be applied when an invasion is imminent, which will normally occur during hot days.

(a) Treatment of Unopened Buds.

Spraying or dusting as for open blossoms (b) may be used. A finely-ground substance like kaolin, applied as a wet spray, to which a spreader has been added, may form a temporary mechanical barrier over the openings into the buds, and

prevent the entrance

of thrips. The spray is cheap and harmless, and may be applied in heavy doses. We have had insufficient field experience with this method to enable us to make any recommendation at present. The spray is of no use applied to open blossom.

(b) Treatment of Open Buds.

The aim should be to apply an insecticide which will drive thrips out of the open blossom, and keep them out during the critical hot days. Dusts are convenient for this purpose, and the formula given below has given promising results with small tests:—

	Per cent.
Kaolin or talc	80 or 70
Derris (finely-ground) . .	15 or 20
Pyrethrum (finely-ground)	5 or 10

Derris and pyrethrum repel thrips; they gradually lose their toxic properties on exposure to air and sunlight. In orchard practice, it is not expected that the dust will be effective for more than two days after application to the trees. Further applications will be required as necessary. Dusts having the higher concentrations of derris and pyrethrum will be more efficient, but more costly. The formula is based on ground derris root, of which about 90 per cent. passes through a 200-mesh sieve, and containing 3.5 per cent. rotenone; the pyrethrum used contained 0.2 per cent. pyrethrins. A hand rotary or knapsack duster can be used for small areas; a larger machine will be desirable for extensive areas; a suitable allowance of dust is $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per tree. Where derris cannot be obtained, a pyrethrum dust may be used, but its efficiency will be considerably less than a dust containing both derris and pyrethrum.

We have had little success up to the present with experiments with sprays. It is recommended that dusts should be used wherever possible.

For growers who desire to use a spray, the following formula is suggested:—

Finely-crushed derris root—2 lb.
Soap—5 lb.
Water—100 gallons.

This spray can be made up by the grower; it must be prepared fresh, immediately before use, since it deteriorates in efficiency on standing.

Oil emulsions containing derris and pyrethrum appear to be more promising than aqueous sprays, but the work in progress on these emulsions is still in the experimental stage.

The dust formula given above may be used for bush and berry crops and for garden flowers.

COOPER'S Colloidal Sulphur

Superior to all other forms of Sulphur

Its tonic effect on foliage is truly remarkable

Used for the control of all fungous diseases of Fruit Trees, Vines and Vegetables, for which sulphur in any form has previously been used; particularly Black Spot and Powdery Mildew of Pome Fruits, Oidium of Vines, and Brown Rot of Stone Fruits.

Obtainable from all Fruitgrowers' Associations, etc., or from the Victorian Distributor:—

F. R. Mellor -- 440 Elizabeth Street -- Melbourne

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The New WETTER & SPREADER for all Horticultural SPRAYS

AGRAL 2 is an entirely new and outstanding wetter and spreader. It mixes with practically every spraying material, and, unlike soap, it does not form insoluble lime or magnesium soaps (curds) with hard water, or react with sprays such as lime-sulphur. Thus it can be used under conditions where soaps are entirely useless.

Write for Booklet.

AGRAL 2

TRADE MARK

SHIRLAN AG

Controls Powdery Mildew of the Vine, Tomato Leaf Mould, Rose Mildew, Chrysanthemum and other mildews. Also recommended as a general fungicide for all horticultural purposes.

SHIRLAN not only destroys the fungous, but being only slightly soluble in cold water, it remains on the plant for a considerable time, preventing it from re-infection.

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A.C.F. & SHIRLEYS FERTILIZERS LTD., Brisbane.
GARDNERS SUPPLY STORES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY PTY. LTD.
New Market, Grenfell, Adelaide.

HARCOURT FIELD DAY

The annual field day at Harcourt, conducted by the Harcourt Field Day Committee and the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, was held at the orchard of Mr. Gibson Pritchard on September 13.

Demonstrations of reworking were given by Mr. F. J. Greator and J. Thomlinson (Dept. of Agriculture) to an appreciative audience.

Visitors also noted with much interest the development of trees previously reworked. In particular some mature Rymer trees, over 30 years old, were observed, these having been worked over by budding to Granny Smith. The budding was done in February of 1933. No fruit was gathered in 1933 or 1934, but to all appearances a good crop should be harvested this season.

DEBATE ON MARKETING BILL.

Mr. W. Winch presided at the debate on the Marketing Bill.

Taking the affirmative, Mr. A. E. Hocking urged the necessity for organized marketing: through lack of cohesion and co-ordinated effort, he said, growers of a necessary commod-

ity were not reaping the fruits of their labor. Only under compulsory methods could the industry be organized.

Speaking in the negative, Mr. G. W. Brown said that those who opposed the present Marketing Bill were by no means opposed to organized marketing. The present Bill was an "open cheque." Growers could demonstrate their rights to control when they had shown power to organize and co-operate.

A hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman was carried on the resolution of Messrs. J. H. Ely and H. Ford.

Mr. Meeking's Services.

Favorable reference to the services of Mr. E. Meeking, Senior Fruit Inspector for the Victorian Department of Agriculture, was made at the meeting of growers following the annual Field Day at Harcourt. At the instance of Mr. H. Claude Wilson, it was decided to ask the department not to terminate Mr. Meeking's services (he having reached the retiring age), but for him to continue at his duties for at least another year.

EAST BURWOOD.

At the orchard of Mr. W. Mock, Junr., East Burwood, 20 acres are under fruit—Apples, Peaches and Cherries. The Peach varieties include Zerbe, Wiggins, Catherine Ann, Smith's, Briggs Red May, Sweet Seventeen. The Cherry varieties are Bedford, Burgsdorf, Biggereau, Napoleon Biggereau, Eagle Seedling.

EUROPEAN APPLE CROP.

Generally Below Average.

The Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in London recently advised that there is little official information available concerning European crop prospects.

Unofficial reports estimate a good medium crop in Germany, but poor in Rhineland. Denmark is below normal, but of good quality.

Official reports place the crop in Switzerland between fairly good and good, Holland slightly above average, Belgium three districts good, others doubtful.

"FRUIT WORLD" APPRECIATION.

I think the "Fruit World" is a fine paper and wish it continued success.
—(Signed) AFB, Emu, 13/9/35.

CURRENT BORER MOTH.

Warning to Berry Growers.

A WARNING has been issued by the Victorian Department of Agriculture to growers of Berries and Currants that unless adequate precautions were taken there was a danger that damage would be caused to plants by the caterpillars of the Currant Borer Moth.

The insect had been reported during the past year or two as causing serious losses to Gooseberries, Loganberries, Raspberries and Red and Black Currants. In some cases there was a complete destruction of twigs and canes and crop.

At the present time of the year, states the department, the overwintering caterpillars, which were half an inch long, yellowish white in color and with a faint dark line along the back, were to be found inside dormant twigs and canes, where they would remain until November and December, when the perfect moth would emerge.

The Adult Moth

was about half an inch long by three-quarters of an inch across the wings, the body was a blue-black color crossed with three bright yellow bands.

Twigs and canes affected in this way usually showed the presence of yellowish, undersized foliage in the spring, and frequently died within two or three weeks.

Unless such twigs and canes were cut out at ground level and destroyed by fire soon after growth had commenced the insect would be allowed to carry on its work of destruction.

If these portions were not cut out, the perfect insect would emerge in November or December, depositing later eggs on the bark of the twigs and canes. On hatching from these eggs the caterpillars bored into the central pith of the twigs and canes, feeding there throughout the summer and autumn, and overwintering as previously described.

As very little, if any, external feeding was done by this insect, it could not be reached by sprays, hence the necessity for the cutting out and burning of infested material in the early spring. Growers of Berries and Currants are therefore recommended to keep a strict lookout on their plants during the coming months.

FROST PREVENTION.

Major H. Dakin of Sydney, who represents Geo. Monro Ltd., prominent fruit and flower merchants of London, recently returned from England after a lengthy visit in connection with the business of his firm. While in England, Major Dakin visited many orchards and flower nurseries to see the latest invention for the protection of crops from frost at work. The invention which is known as the Harrington Orchard Heater is a metal oil burner which is distributed at regular intervals throughout the orchard or nursery. Thermometers give warning of the approaching frost. An alarm rings when the thermometer reaches a certain point, and the grower then proceeds to light up. Between 40 and 60 heaters are used to the acre, and the cost of each heater is only a few shillings. Where the new heaters have been installed, many thousands of pounds have been saved during severe frosts by orchardists and others and the makers have been kept busy turning out heaters to meet the demand for them. It is the intention of Major Dakin to introduce the heaters to Australian orchardists and nurserymen and they will be seen in operation next autumn.

Marketing Fresh Fruit in Europe

U.K. Unique as a Market for Fruit — Auction and Private Treaty Selling — The Danger of Over-Developing Small Markets — Prices Governed by Supplies from all Sources, Irrespective of Origin — Guaranteed Advances — Effect of Tariff Quotas and Embargoes — Effect of Australasian Supplies.

(By F. A. Motz, Fruit Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.A. Department of Agriculture.)

Foreword.

Mr. J. P. Piggott, general manager of the Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Association Ltd., Hobart, Tasmania, has sent us the following cutting from "The Blue Anchor," a magazine published monthly by the Californian Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Piggott states that he met Mr. Motz whilst in England, through the good offices of Mr. J. O. Sims, and of all the people whom he met in the fruit interests, Mr. Motz, with his lengthy and varied experience of all sides of the industry, was the most interesting and satisfactory representative. Mr. Motz did not express an opinion, but was so well versed that his utterances were well-considered judgments, and the more Mr. Piggott investigated, the more he was convinced of the sound judgments of Mr. Motz in his advocacies of marketing and distribution.

While written primarily with reference to California fruits, the particulars given are of great interest to the Australian fruit industry. The article is as follows:—

OF THE VARIOUS European countries, the United Kingdom offers the greatest outlet for California deciduous fruits. Because of its geographic location and its far-flung possessions, the British Isles, as a fruit market, enjoys a position which is not only unique, but unequalled anywhere.

The United Kingdom is a small country with an area of 95,030 square miles, but containing some 44,500,000 fruit-eating people. Compare this with the State of California with an area of 158,297 square miles and a population of 5,667,251. England itself has an area of 50,870 square miles and a population of about 36,000,000 or about the size of North Carolina or Alabama.

The European market, with London as the centre, offers to the trade the greatest variety of fresh fruits imaginable. There is no market which can boast of being more cosmopolitan or more competitive in its make-up. Because of the close proximity of one market to another, the problem of distribution is quite different from that to which shippers in our country are accustomed. This is particularly true of the British Isles. Supplies can be easily shifted from one place to another as the demand may require.

Types of Sales.

Fruit in Europe is handled in many different ways, the bulk, however, being sold through the auction or by private treaty brokers. Values, like in any other country, are controlled by the law of supply and demand, and, for the most part, are established through the auctions.

The question frequently arises as to which system is preferable. There is no one ideal system.

At times the auction is preferable; at other times, the private treaty system may have an advantage. It all depends on circumstances.

For establishing prices and testing the strength of the market, the auction room is no doubt the barometer. For handling quantity and finding a ready outlet for fruit of questionable quality or condition, the auction is preferable to private selling.

In the case of California fruits, the deal is split up between auction, private selling and agents. Supplies, for the most part, are concentrated at few points, which seems to be the better system. Too wide a distribution, or breaking up shipments so as to satisfy the needs of each small provincial market, destroys competition and frequently lowers values. The ideal arrangement, of course, is to supply each market with its actual requirements, in order to maintain prices on a remunerative basis. This is theoretically correct, but its practical operation is indeed difficult to attain. So far it has not been accomplished, and perhaps never will.

In Europe, England in particular, fruit brokers and distributors are frequently faced with a very complex problem. They must deal in terms of total supply, irrespective of origin. Having control of the distribution of California products is not sufficient. An ideal arrangement, as far as the handling of California fruits is concerned, is often made unworkable due to the supplementary supplies received from other countries. While California fruits may be preferred to products originating from other states or other countries, the demand and price are governed by the total weight of fruit available, regardless of source.

There has been a growing tendency during late years on the part of some shippers to effect a wider distribution of their product by exploiting the smaller interior markets and effecting direct sales. It is argued that, by offering a greater distribution, there should be a corresponding increase in consumption. This is true within certain limits, and under certain conditions. In Europe, however, where countries are small and densely populated, the argument does not hold.

There are many disadvantages to the supplying of small markets. It



Pruning Peach Trees at the Orchard of Mr. W. E. Mock, E. Burwood, Vic.

interferes with competition and creates a feeling of uncertainty on the markets where values are established.

Buyers follow the fruit and come together several times a week to bargain for and secure their supplies. They know better than anyone what their market can absorb, and at what price. If certain markets are strong, buyers representing those markets compete against each other to secure their requirements. This spirit of competition acts as a barometer, and gives the importer an opportunity to test the strength of the market. Operators in the smaller interior markets are unable to buy in large quantities or in straight lines. Splitting a carload into several small lots destroys competition, and results in a lowering of price. This practice drives clients away from the very place where values are established.

The importer who is willing and financially able to operate on an f.o.b. basis will have to restrict his imports if his customers are lost, because of their having been served direct. Furthermore, the question of opening up credits and the ability to pay for goods according to contract are points to be considered. Dealing direct with small operators, unfamiliar with the export business, often leads to a certain amount of bad feeling due to misunderstandings which come up in connection with the transaction. Contracts, letters of credit, grades, standards and inspection certificates are points with which the average small operator is unfamiliar.

Trade Barriers.

The sale of California fruits during recent years has been made more difficult due to the policy which various governments have adopted toward imports. The fruit trade of the world is beset by two divergent forces, and, oddly enough, both are related to the intense nationalism which prevails in most countries. On the one hand, the discoveries of the various health properties of fruit in building strong bodies have developed an increased demand for imported fruit in the diet of most people. On the other hand, there is the desire for self-sufficiency in most countries, which, by encouraging trade barriers, has raised the prices at which imported fruit can be sold and thus reduced the demand for such fruit. Unfortunately, the desire to protect home industries, coupled with poor economic conditions, has resulted in the creation of a mass of trade barriers of all descriptions, such as increased duties, quotas, exchange restrictions, licences, embargoes, quarantines, compensating exports and trade monopolies, to mention the most important.

While conditions are sufficiently bad, the position would be even worse were it not for the fact that fruit is no longer regarded as a luxury, but as a necessity. While various European countries are making definite attempts to increase production, so as to dispense entirely with foreign imports, their efforts, so far, have not succeeded.

In any number of countries, the consumption of California fruits could

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We manufacture a complete range of sprays for the orchardist, including:

ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE)
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 PREPARED RED OIL
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 BORDEAUX COMPOUND
 SPREADERS (SPECIAL)
 CASEINATE
 SPREADER (ORDINARY)
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All sprays will be manufactured from the same formulae as previously used by Mr. S. R. Bushnell whilst associated with Jaques Pty. Ltd. Orchardists can therefore rely upon getting the best quality fruit sprays.

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ORCHARD SPRAYS PTY. LTD., 549-51 Church Street, Richmond, Victoria, or—
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be increased several times, were it possible to effect a reasonable entry. As matters now stand, and with prospects in some countries growing even worse, there is little hope for the future of the American fruit export trade, unless satisfactory trading agreements can be reached.

California growers, if they wish to continue their export business, will have to adopt a more liberal attitude toward the policies of other countries. It is impossible to continue selling if we are not willing to buy something in return. If in this twentieth century it becomes necessary to revert to the barter system practised in the middle ages, it is better to step in and get our half a loaf rather than be left with none at all.

Guaranteed Advance.

Certain firms, in fact, many of them, have made it a practice in recent years to secure shipments by offering an advance of some kind. In certain instances, this advance is made early in the season against growing and harvesting costs, and is spoken of as an ordinary advance against the handling of the crop. A guaranteed advance is a certain sum offered to a shipper at or about the

time the fruit is to be shipped. The amount of the advance depends upon market conditions and prospects. It is usually sufficient to guard against any severe losses. Frequently shippers, unable to get a response to their f.o.b. or f.a.s. offers, make counter offers based on an advance. This is where the trouble starts, unless the contracting parties are thoroughly honest and conscientious in their dealings.

This arrangement, as handled by certain firms, has proved quite satisfactory. They have assured the grower of a minimum selling price, which covered his costs and perhaps showed him a small profit, and, in certain instances, have provided him with sufficient funds to enable him to carry on with his operations. Properly conducted the arrangement is theoretically good, but, when abused, the practical results are bad. As frequently happens, the arrangement has been abused and certain evils have developed.

Certain receivers have regarded an advance as a final sale, with no intention of returning anything over and above the amount of money advanced. Frequently fruit offered on

an advance basis has been sold immediately to a buyer at a price covering the landed value of the fruit plus the agent's or broker's commissions. In many cases, had the fruit been sold on arrival and at the prevailing market price, the grower would have benefited to that extent.

Fruit sold under these conditions is brought into competition with supplies carried forward in the ordinary way. Buyers served in this manner are, of course, not interested in buying through the legitimate channels. Furthermore, the knowledge spread among other buyers that certain of their competitors have purchased at more favorable terms than themselves has an adverse effect upon the whole price structure.

The practice of these people of making no effort to secure higher prices than the combined advance and handling costs has the effect of establishing a market price, against which fruits purchased f.o.b. or on consignment must compete.

Unless a shipper has full confidence in the moral responsibility of his receiver, he is apt to lay himself open to some severe financial punishment. It is generally conceded that the prin-

TOO MANY GRANNIES?

Are too many Granny Smith Apples being planted or trees worked over to this variety? This question is being asked by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

It is pointed out that prices have recently declined—growers are urged to have more of other popular Apples, such as Lalla, Delicious, Rome Beauty, and Jonathan.

The bulk of the Apple plantings in N.S.W. for the past few years have been Granny Smith, and it is considered that the demand for a good, red mid-season Apple will be on the increase for some time to come.

ciple underlying guaranteed advances has been abused and should be continued only with the greatest caution.

Competition From Other Countries.

California to-day, like her competitors, is faced with a marketing problem, quite different from that which obtained a few years ago. These changes have been brought about largely through increased competition, which has sprung up from practically every quarter. A few years ago, there was a definite season for each kind of fruit. To-day there is scarcely a fruit which is not obtainable most of the year. One deal dovetails into, or overlaps another.

It is no longer an Apple season, an Orange season, or the season for soft fruits. Apples and Oranges for example are available on the English market 365 days a year.

A few years ago, American Apples dominated the European market from September until May, with a break occurring during June and a part of July. Following a brief period during which few Apples were available, the market began looking forward to the new deal, the time when California Gravensteins would be arriving, followed shortly by heavier supplies from the North-west and the Atlantic seaboard.

Apples.

To-day, the marketing season for American Apples has been shortened because of the movement from the Southern Hemisphere, principally Australasia, which begins in February. At this writing New Zealand Apples are already on the market, having arrived on March 13. From April onwards, supplies increase rapidly until the peak movement is reached during June and July. Last year, 1934, a total of 4,854,658 boxes of Apples was received in the U.K. from Australia and New Zealand. During July and August, when California Gravensteins are on offer, unloads from these two countries totalled 539,813 boxes. The marketing season for Apples from Australasia extends from March through August and frequently well into September. Pears from this source are available from March through July.

Cables—Monro, London

Codes—A.B.C. 5th Edition and Bentley's

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C. V. NUTT, President
Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail
Fruiterers' Association.

History and Development of Retailers' Association

THE MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN Retail Fruiterers' Association, was formed 37 years ago and from a humble beginning, now comprises 1,000 members, owning or controlling a similar number of the most prominent retail shops in Melbourne and suburbs.

The foregoing information was made available by courtesy of Mr. Charles Mawdsley, treasurer of the Retailers' Association, and one who for many years has been actively associated with the trade, having attended numerous deputations when improvements have been sought.

Additional notes from Mr. Mawdsley are as follow:—

The aims and objects of the Fruit Retailers' Association have always been to further the interests of the fruit trade and the retailing of fruit in particular. Many and varied are the reforms brought about by this Association since its formation. The uniform bushel case was mainly brought about by the activities of this Association, and what a blessing it has been to the trade in general. Uniform weights for peas and beans and other produce. Weights to be recorded on packages: this has also proved a benefit to producer and retailer alike, protecting the honest grower against the unscrupulous, and at the same time safeguarding the retailer in his purchases.

We have fought for and obtained better inspection of fruit and other produce in the Victoria Market; better lighting there, better approaches to the market, better sanitary arrangements, and better marshalling of the vehicles attending the market. Through the activities of this Association, there is now a first aid Red Cross cabinet placed in the inspector's office at the Victoria Market in case of accidents. Ramps have been constructed leading up to all footpaths to facilitate the trucking and despatch of produce at the market, and through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Minns (Market Superintendent) and his staff, many other reforms have been brought about, which have benefited not only the retailer, but all users of the Victoria Market.

The Retail Fruiterers' Association is also affiliated with the Victorian United Retailers' Council, the largest association of retailers in Victoria, comprising practically the whole of the retail trades in Melbourne. The Retail Fruiterers' Association is also affiliated to the Employers' Federation, thus enabling its members to save many pounds annually in insurance fees.

The Retail Fruiterers' Association firmly believes in the close co-operation of all branches of the fruit industry, and with this object in view its delegates have attended many meetings and conferences connected with all branches of the trade.

The whole of the fruit industry is like a chain, each branch representing a link. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so it is up to every branch of the industry to see that every link is made as strong as possible by the united efforts of

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association

President, Mr. C. V. Nutt; Vice-President, Mr. H. Kruse; Committee, Messrs. Levin, Brown, Child, Chetkett, Graydon, Delaney, Marsden, Canestra, Avitabile, Aston, Wilkinson, Norris; Secretary, Mr. E. W. Thompson; Asst. Secretary, Mr. Wm. Trivett; Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Mawdsley.

Delegates to Vic. United Retailers' Council, Messrs. Thompson and Mawdsley.

all concerned. Unity is strength, and without unity we shall never get anywhere.

"Growers are able to produce the goods and place them on the market," concluded Mr. Mawdsley, "leave us to do the selling and by co-operation only can the best results be achieved."

WRONG DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT.

Recently a retail fruiterer was convicted and fined at Coburg, Vic., for marketing Grapefruit as "Olive-wood" fruit which were not genuine fruit from the Olivewood grove. Needless to say retailers in general have no sympathy with a retailer who endeavours to enrich himself by purchasing inferior fruit and attempting to sell it as something superior, but regard the practice as almost of a criminal nature. It not only lowers the prestige of the trade, but is a great injustice to the grower who produces a good quality article, very often after many years labor and much expense.

Retailers should remember that by using certain wrappers for inferior fruit they are not only doing incalculable damage to the person who has produced the good article, but are also making themselves liable to a heavy fine for a misleading advertisement.

SELLING BY NUMBER.

Retail fruiterers are pleased to hear that the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and also the Southern Fruitgrowers are taking action to have the selling of all large fruits by number instead of by weight made compulsory. This system has much to commend it both by growers, retailers, and lastly the general public who will then know exactly just what they are purchasing.

The housewife knows the number of Apples she requires for to bake for the Sunday's dinner or how many she requires for the following day's lunches, but she cannot gauge her requirements by weight.

Under the count system the retailer will be able to serve customers more quickly, and also obviate a deal of unnecessary handling when once the fruit has been placed in the bag before weighing; this particularly applies to Pears and Peaches which are so susceptible to bruising.

The number of the contents on the case will also do away with the staircase style of packing so frequently indulged in by some growers and retailers to the detriment of the public when prices are high, especially.

The retail trade is also appealing to the Department to facilitate the alteration.

CONVICTIONS: QUEEN VICTORIA MARKET.

K. Thompstone was fined 10/- with 2/6 costs at the District Court on the 29th ult., for driving a motor van through part of the market at a speed other than a walking pace.

N. Adgams, 144 Swan-street, Richmond, was fined 20/- with 2/6 costs, for placing vegetable refuse within the Market premises.

TO INCREASE SALES.

School for Retail Sellers.

A progressive firm of wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants in Kansas City (U.S.A.) has begun an experiment which will be watched with interest. To give better service to their retailer customers, they have established a school for people who sell fruit and vegetables to the public in shops. They have fitted up a large room with showcases, blackboards, etc., and will train students employed by their clients in production, handling, care and display, distribution and selling systems.

A feature of the school will be the preparation and serving of foodstuffs and fruit dishes, so that selling clerks may be able to advise housewives upon the various dishes that can be served. Thirty students will meet once a week for several months, and two specially selected teachers will conduct the school. If the anticipated value of the school is proved, the classes will be extended. It is fully expected that increased sales will result and that a better service to the public will be the outcome of the experiment.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES.

Advice to Drivers.

Fruiterers and others would be well advised to see that their vehicles are properly lighted when on the roads after dark and in the early hours of the morning when going to market. The law provides that all vehicles should be provided with a red light showing prominently from the rear and on motors the red light should be plainly visible from 200 yards distant and focussed in such a position that the light also reflects on the registered number of the car or truck so that the number will be plainly visible to pedestrians on the road. Undoubtedly many accidents are caused by badly or unlighted vehicles and the authorities are very active at present in trying to minimize the danger.

Slowly moving vehicles are also supposed to keep as near as possible to the left hand side of the road so as to permit the faster one to pass on their correct side without transgressing on the wrong side of the road.

RETAILERS IN SYDNEY FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

A STRONG MOVEMENT is being made in Sydney by the new Association recently formed to reduce long trading hours of fruiterers in New South Wales. In Sydney and suburbs up till the present time most of the fruit shops are open until 10.30 or 11 p.m. and a petition has been presented to the Minister of Labour asking that the hours of trading be regulated the same as in most other businesses. The Minister promised sympathetic consideration by the Cabinet to the request of the Association whose petition contained over 1,000 signatures and the Italians engaged in the trade are just as anxious as the others, for the alteration.

The name and address of the Secretary is Mr. J. C. Eldridge, 170 Spit-road, Mosman, N.S.W.



E. W. THOMPSON, Secretary
Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail
Fruiterers' Association.

SELLING OF EGGS BY RETAIL FRUITERERS.

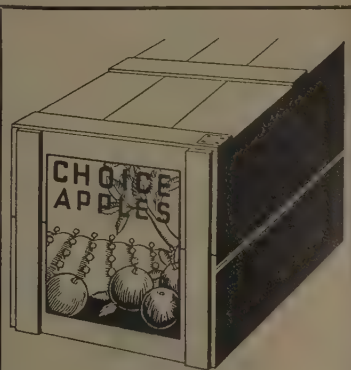
Melbourne, 20/10/35.—

Consternation has been caused to many fruiterers by the action of the Shops and Factories Department in taking action to stop the retailing of eggs by metropolitan fruiterers. Shopkeepers should realize that, although the department has been somewhat lax in the past in the matter, it is an infringement of the dairy produce and grocery trades, who are compelled to close their shops at earlier hours than fruiterers; there is also a disparity in the wages paid to employees of the respective trades.

Although many persons are of the opinion that by removing the eggs at 6 o'clock on week-days and 1 o'clock on Saturdays they are complying with the law. Such is not the case, and any fruiterer who insists on selling eggs or articles of any other trade can be compelled to close their shop at the time shops selling those lines do.

CLUSTER PACK APPROVED.

Mr. H. Eastwood, Senior Fruit Instructor, Department of Agriculture, addressed Banana growers at Murwillumbah, when it was decided to request the marketing board to secure the co-operation of the C.O.D. and the Queensland and N.S.W. Depts. of Agriculture for the reintroduction of the cluster pack and the revision of the grade standards.



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CITRUS NEWS & NOTES

Pruning Citrus Trees

Citrus Field Day at Auckland, New Zealand

UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Auckland Citrus Growers' Association Ltd., a field day was held at Mr. R. B. Gooding's grove, Kumeu, N.Z., on 31st July, 1935. There were about 100 growers and others interested present to enjoy one of the most successful days yet held by the Association.

Mr. S. W. House, the president, welcomed those present and especially Mr. W. K. Dallas, Government Citriculturist, other officers of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. Grainger of Tauranga.

Mr. Gooding demonstrated his system of long pruning on old lemon trees, which is the outcome of 20 years' experiment. The results had proved satisfactory.

Mr. A. A. von Schramm stated that rigid steps were being taken in Murrumbidgee irrigation area and by the Victorian Department of Agriculture to prevent the introduction of Fruit Fly from other States. Victorian growers were still suffering from the effects of a sudden, promptly suppressed appearance of the Fly 10 years ago, and prosecutions had been initiated because of breaches of the regulations regarding imports from other States.

Mr. W. K. Dallas gave a comprehensive address on Pests and Diseases affecting citrus growing and the remedies to be applied. He was fol-

lowed by Mr. H. R. Wright, who discussed stocks and varieties most interestingly and finished up by displaying specimens of Sweet Oranges and Mandarins which created much praise and proved conclusively that Mandarins and Sweet Oranges can be grown in N.Z. successfully.

After the president had referred to the good work of Mr. Geo. A. Green (hon. secretary and treasurer) who was laid aside through illness, the meeting decided to send a letter of sympathy to him. The president also referred to the splendid exhibit of citrus fruit brought by Mr. H. R. Wright.

The following motions were carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of citrus growers again urge the Government to maintain the restrictions on the importation of any fruit from areas known to be infested with Fruit Fly."

"That the Hon. G. J. Coates be thanked for his splendid efforts on behalf of the industry."

After visiting growers of younger trees and seeing how Mr. Gooding is training them, a hearty vote of thanks was carried to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gooding, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Wright.

Remove Low Growing Branches — Cut Out Strong Centre Limbs, Particularly Lemons — Thin Mandarins of Limbs and Laterals — Remove Dead and Spent Wood — Re-work Citrus Trees Now — Seasonable Springtime Operations.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of Valencias, the Orange crop will now be nearly finished, and the occurrence of a "bare tree" presents a very favourable opportunity for any necessary pruning, states the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. Many low-lying branches may need removing, and growers should aim at a foliage clearance of about 1 foot from the ground; on young vigorous trees even a greater height is desirable.

Fumigation and spraying

operations cannot be as completely effected unless there is ample clearance from the ground, and where dicky rice weevil is present the trees should be pruned up carefully.

Strong-growing centre limbs in all citrus trees, but particularly in Lemons, should be suppressed, the encouragement of a more open centre being desirable to facilitate fruiting, harvesting, and spraying operations.

:: :: ::

MANDARINS WILL RESPOND to a good thinning out generally of limbs and laterals. Especially should these trees be thinned where it is anticipated that next year's crop will be a good one. The fruit will be greatly increased in size as a result and there are some indications that maturity is hastened. The latter aspect is of consider-

able importance in localities subject to severe frosts.

The removal of dead and spent wood can be accomplished at any time of the year as opportunity offers, but thinning as above stated should not be delayed.

Many citrus growers have experienced much damage to their trees as a result of frost injury during the winter. Such trees will now be making growth below the portions killed. When the growth is fairly general along the limbs, pruning of the portions injured is advisable.

In locations where growers have previously suffered frost injury, with a repetition of damage during the past year, serious consideration should be given to the advisability (if citrus production is being continued) of reworking the varieties affected to those of earlier maturity.

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Finest Grade for Export Fruit.

STRAWBERRY BOXES.

and Fruit Containers.

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"HARVEY" FRUIT GRADERS and Processing Equipment

PEAR GRADERS—These Machines can be made to any capacity to suit the small grower or the large Packing Shed. Twin Machines to handle two or more qualities simultaneously can be supplied. The pears are carried along stalk downwards and are not rolled. They can be thrown on to the sorting table which is constructed in a special manner with a canvas belt to ensure no bruising. The sizing device of the "HARVEY" Pear Grader is provided with rubber belts running in the same direction, and arranged to carry along the pears motionless to their respective bins. The grading sections are adjustable to give any grade desired and are independently operated. The Machine is fitted with spring floor bins which obviate bruising. Can be operated equally well by hand or power and is a fast and efficient Machine. Supplied in standard sizes or to any size or specification desired. In the London Market where consignments had been particularly watched for mechanical grader marks, pears graded by the "HARVEY" Grader have opened up in perfect condition, being beautifully graded and the pack showed up to the best advantage, and it is said, that no better fruit had been received from any part of the world.

"Harvey" Model 9.C.L.I. Grader with Harvey Roller Sorter Elevator and Automatic Hopper.



This design of grader with either left or right-hand feed, is ideal for limited shed space. The back of the grader can be placed close to the wall, leaving ample room for packing operations.

APPLE GRADERS—The "HARVEY" is 100 per cent. efficient for grading flat apples. It stands the flat fruit on their true grading edge, and the fruit is not knocked off its grading edge and allowed to slide on its flat to the wrong sized bins as in the case of the mechanically driven roller. The "HARVEY" GRADER is unequalled for accurate sizing. The patented special new type grading element on the "HARVEY" APPLE GRADER is adjustable to any size desired. Each grade is adjustable without interfering with the grades on either side—no bruising. Multiple speed gear contributes to the efficiency and extends the working range by controlling the speed, as occasion demands. Spring supported packing bins of good depth obviate bruising.

ARSENATE OF LEAD REMOVED from PEARS and APPLES BY USING "HARVEY" HYDROCHLORIC ACID WASHER

The Cheapest and Surest Method of Washing Fruit. Enhances Appearance. NO BURNING—NO BRUISING can take place within the Machine itself, which THOROUGHLY WASHES the Fruit, removing all TRACES OF ARSENATE LEAD POISON and Hydrochloric Acid. As the Season is fast approaching, please Order Early to Ensure Delivery.

Citrus Graders and Dry Polisher Brushes

COMPLETE WET AND DRY LATEST PROCESSING EQUIPMENT.

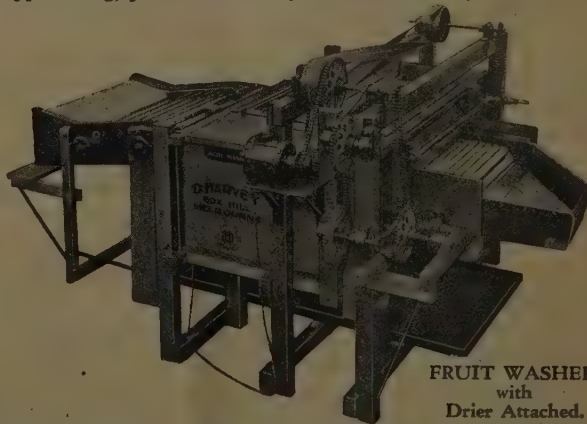
Including Soaking, Wet Scrubbing, Sterilizing, Drying and Dry Polishing Equipment, Sorting Tables and Graders to Give 2 or 3 Qualities.

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"Harvey" Implements Efficient on the World's Market To-day. Ask for Your Requirements. Recognised as the Standard and Most. Write for Particulars re Count and Color Grading.



FRUIT WASHER with Drier Attached.

D. HARVEY, Orchard Implement Specialist, BOX HILL, Victoria

CITRUS AT MELBOURNE ROYAL SHOW.

WHILE CITRUS FRUITS at the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, were far less than their importance demands, the quality was right.

The Curlwaa Co-op. Co. was the only competitor in the section for displays by co-operative packing associations and the Rupert Watson Shield. The exhibit was arranged in the form of a pyramid, and included well-grown specimens of Washington Navel, Late Valencia, Golden Nugget Navel, Seville, Mediterranean Sweet and Blood Oranges; Eureka, Lisbon and Villa Franca Lemons; Beauty of Glen Retreat and Ellendale Mandarins; Triumph, Grapefruit, and other citrus.

Other prize-winners were as follow:—Oranges—Washington Navel: Curlwaa Co-op., 1; McKenzie Bros., 2; T. A. Lornie, 3. Late Valencia: R. K. Rodwell, 1; Curlwaa Co-op., 2. Mediterranean Sweet, Queen, White Siletta, Joppa, or Jaffa; Curlwaa Co-op. Lemons (Lisbon, Eureka, Sweet Rind, or Villa Franca)—Fresh: Curlwaa Co-op., 1; F. E. Thiele, 2; L. A. Webb, 3. Cured: H. Ainley, 1; L. A. Webb, 2; F. E. Thiele, 3. Pomelo or Grapefruit: H. Ainley, 1; Curlwaa Co-op., 2. Mandarins: H. Ainley, 1; Curlwaa Co-op., 2.

Export Packing Competition (open to members or co-operative packing shed companies of any Australian citrus growers' association affiliated with Central or Government citrus associations): Irymple Packing Pty. (Merbein), 1, and Isaacs' shield.

The judge, Mr. J. L. Provan (Dept. of Agriculture), expressed the hope that on future occasions there would be more entries for competition, particularly from larger growers who had good stocks of high-quality fruit.

PLANTING CITRUS TREES.

A Seasonable Opportunity.

WITH THE RISK of severe frosts almost gone and milder days in sight, the work of planting citrus trees can be undertaken, states the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. On receipt of the young trees it is a good idea to grade them according to the diameters of the stems, planting the most backward trees in a row by themselves in order that they may be given additional attention as regards hand watering, shelter, etc.

Prior to planting, cut off all the leaves. This will retard transpiration and consequently help the tree to become established more rapidly.

After placing the young tree in the hole, spread out the main roots and partly fill in the soil, then give a watering, after which the rest of the soil can be filled in.

Be sure to keep the bud union a few inches above the ground level, and protect the stem to within 6 inches of the head by wrapping with several folds of newspaper.

FOR HARVESTING MANDARINS IN N.S.W.

Time Extended to October 31.

In view of the abnormal drought conditions which have prevailed in the districts where Mandarins are grown, the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture (Hon. Hugh Main, M.L.A.), has approved of the time for the removal of Mandarins, which is at present fixed at September 30, 1935, being extended to October 31, 1935. The Minister wishes to make it clear, however, that this concession will only be applicable in cases where there is no infection of the Mandarins by fruit fly.

USEFUL RAINS IN N.S.W.

Coastal Citrus Areas Benefit.

FOLLOWING A SERIES of reports telling of the plight of N.S.W. coastal citrus growers because of lack of rain, welcome news came of rain in this September.

The Director of Marketing, Mr. A. A. Watson, advises as follows under date, September 23:—

"The rains received throughout the coastal citrus areas were of considerable benefit and generally were sufficient to rejuvenate trees but in many parts substantial falls are still necessary. Trees lightly cropped will be assisted to bloom, and in the case of those carrying full crops new growth will be promoted to replace the bearing wood lost through the dry weather.

"An improvement in the size of fruit is evident on some properties, but where the trees were seriously affected by the adverse conditions, only slight signs of any further development are noticeable so far."

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

At Griffith, the Navels are lighter in yield than anticipated earlier in the year. Marketing is well advanced and at Leeton 70 per cent. of the crop has been harvested. Some of the remaining fruit is inclined to fall and "drying out" is noticeable in a few groves.

Some packing of Valencias for export is proceeding; the quality is good and size is satisfactory.

Frost damage, amounting to from 25 to 50 per cent., is apparent in some orchards, and the fairly large Lemon crop in sight has been reduced.

N.S.W. COASTAL CITRUS GROWERS.

Prior to the recent rains in N.S.W. many citrus districts were in a sorry plight.

In some districts water had to be carted for 20 miles.

Speaking at the official opening of the Dural A. and H. Society on September 1, the Assistant Minister (Mr. J. B. Shand) said that if the aims of the Minister for Agriculture were realised the Hills districts would have an irrigation system, eventually rivaling that of the Murrumbidgee system.

CITRUS EXPORT.

IN FULFILMENT of recommendations by representatives of the citrus industry the Federal Cabinet has agreed to establish an Australian Citrus Board, to control exports. A Bill is being drafted accordingly.

The new board is to advise the Australian Agricultural Council in any action to be taken by Governments to improve the quality, fix the standards and regulate the production of citrus fruits, or to deal with transport, find new markets or expand existing markets.

Methods for financing the board are being enquired into by the Commerce Dept.

Cold Storage In Australasia

Precooling Pears for Export

Picking at Correct Stage of Maturity — Core Temperature. Ventilation — Packing — Transport — Care Needed by Ships' Engineers.

AN. EXPERIENCED Victorian Pear Grower writes as follows:—

In reference to the enquiry made by Mr. Rowling (N.Z.) on the above subject, and published in the August issue of the "Fruit World," I submit the following observations on handling methods, which if properly carried out, are conducive to good out-turn at port of destination; provided of course that proper care is exercised during the dunnaging and stowing of the Pears aboard, and that the ship's engineers do their part in maintaining a steady even temperature during transit.

1. **Picking:** When Pears have reached that very debatable point "correct maturity for picking," they should be harvested and placed in cool storage with the least possible delay, always keeping in mind the fact that once picked from the trees Pears commence the downward path of their life, and it is the subsequent treatment which they receive which determines whether that life is shortened or extended.

2. **Core Temperature:** I believe that they should be brought down to a core reading of 30 deg. as soon as possible (assuming of course that this is done intelligently). It will be found that this can be achieved in a minimum space of time by placing the naked fruit into chambers, special care being taken during stowage to stagger each box. This is important and if properly carried out, will provide the very essential ventilation, for it is absolutely necessary to enable a clear flow of the hot air

from, and the cold air to, the fruit.

3. **Packing:** When thoroughly pre-cooled, only remove such quantities as can be packed expeditiously, thereby avoiding any excessive rise of temperature during packing. On completion, return the finished package to chamber and stow as before.

4. **Special Chamber:** It will be preferable if storage is available to concentrate the packed Pears in a separate chamber, for it will be found that a very much lower temperature can be maintained in this compartment. The lower reading enables the shipper to rapidly remove the heat from cases and packing materials used without the risk of freezing which would undoubtedly take place if naked fruit is in this chamber.

It has been proved that a temperature of 28 deg. can be maintained with safety in a chamber used as above.

5. **Transport:** If the journey from the store to shipside is a reasonable distance, motor transport can be safely used and very little loss of temperature will occur. But if the journey calls for rail transport, I would recommend that iced insulated trucks only be used, and provided these are well iced and sealed comparatively long journeys may be undertaken with little or no risk.

I have only dealt with the subject up to the shipside and it will, I feel sure, be fully appreciated that despite the precautionary methods adopted it is upon the treatment subsequently given during transit that successful out-turn rests.

FRUIT WRAPS

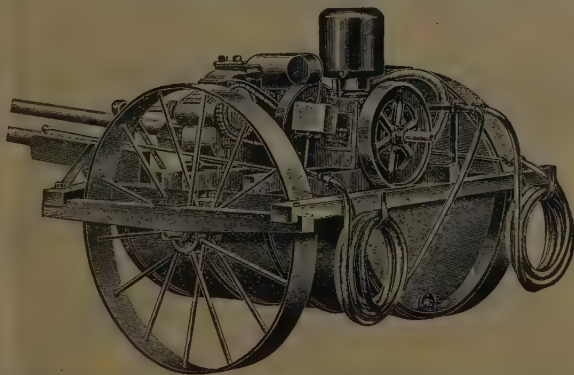
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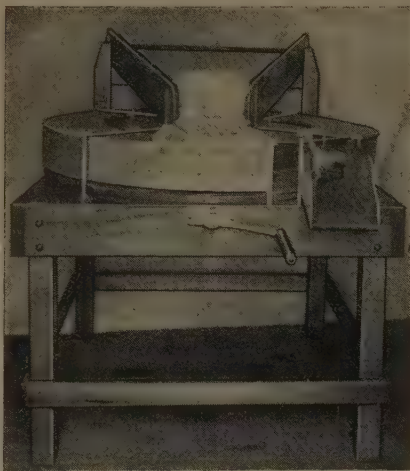
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STRAINER—Easily cleaned, as placed on top of vat—not inside it.

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APPLE WIPING MACHINE

Has stood the test.

No Brushware.

Replacements Practically Nil.

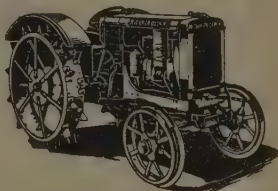
Definitely Does Not Bruise
the Fruit.

Full particulars from—
E. G. Phillips
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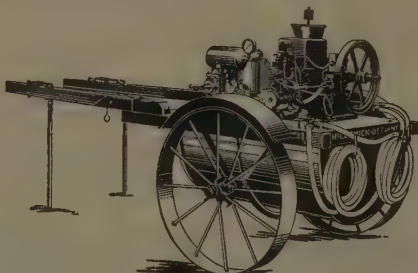
Use This Profit Making Equipment

Save time and labour by using these efficient power machines and other equipment specially designed and built for orchard work.



McCormick-Deering 0-12 Tractor

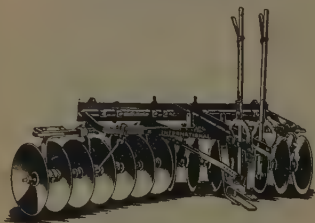
The McCormick-Deering 0-12 Tractor is popular among orchardists everywhere because it is just the type and size of mobile power unit for orchard work, for which it was designed and built. Low, short and narrow, it works admirably among low hanging branches and avoids injuring the crop or trees. It operates ploughs, harrows, and other orchard equipment with exceptionally low cost for fuel and maintenance.



McCormick-Deering Power Sprayer

Made in two-wheel and four-wheel types, McCormick-Deering power sprayers are entirely self-contained, the engine and pump being mounted on a substantial truck into which the vat is built. Equipped with McCormick-Deering 1½ or 3-h.p. engines. Four-wheel outfit is fitted with 75-gallon vat—two wheel outfit with 100-gal. vat.

International Model V Tractor Disc Harrows



The International Model V tractor disc harrow is equipped with fourteen 18-inch discs and has a cultivating width of 8-ft. Regularly equipped with a spring steel swivel tractor hitch, this harrow is an ideal implement for use with McCormick-Deering "12" Series tractors.

International Tractor Mouldboard Ploughs

The International B-7 tractor mouldboard plough is built in 2 and 3-furrow sizes and cuts 9-inch furrows. It can be worked close to the trees, and can be adjusted for shallow ploughing so that it will not injure the roots.



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PRE-COOLING PEARS.

Agricultural Department's Tests.

Mr. J. M. Ward, Supt. of Horticulture, Victoria, has courteously supplied the following information:

ALL PEARS EXPORTED from Victoria are pre-cooled before shipment takes place. We prefer to see the core temperature of the fruit cooled to something between 32 to 40 deg. F.

Herewith is copy of a statement showing records of temperatures of fruit trucks, chambers, etc., of a shipment of Pears forwarded from Shepparton to England. Such statements are forwarded to the Victorian Agent-General in England. The whole of the Pears concerned in the statement attached arrived in London in excellent condition.

From investigations made by this Department and experience gained over a number of years, we find it essential to pre-cool Pears before shipment, and this particularly applies to such short lived (fruit) varieties as Williams Bon Chretien. Pre-cooling is done for the purpose of retarding the ripening of the fruit and thus prolong its life.

With Williams Pears, it is very important to harvest the fruit when it is hard and the skin is of a dark green colour, and place it in cool store within a few hours after picking. This applies to a more or less extent, to all varieties, but is more essential with W.B.C. Pears.

Shepparton W.B.C. Pears.—Shipment of 1,496 Cases

Loaded at Port Melbourne on Jan. 31.

Quantity.	At Shepparton.					At Port Melbourne.						
	Chamber Temp.	Truck before loading.	Truck after loading.	Core of fruit.	Atmos. Temp.	Truck on arrival.	Centre of c/s.	Core of fruit.	Centre of c/s.	Core of fruit.	Ship's hold.	Atmos. Temp.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
600	32	45	49	37	68	48	46	41	46	40	32	57
400	31	48	50	37	68	48.5	47	40	47	40	37	60
496	32	45	49	37	68	49	43	40	46	39.5	40	65

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS IN VICTORIA.

New Cool Store at Blackwood.

Two appreciated visitors to the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, at the end of September, were Messrs. M. G. D. Basey and Fletcher B. James: both are associated closely with South Australian fruitgrowers' organisations. In particular, both are now interested in the recently created co-operative cool store at Blackwood, which is operating under the Sturt Producers' Society Ltd.

The original Blackwood Cool Store was burned down several years ago. The new building is constructed of brick with concrete floors throughout—capacity 20,000 cases. The store is on the direct expansion system, electrically operated. There are five chambers, one of which is divided into two parts,—one for Pears at a lower temperature than for Apples. There is a ripening room for Pears,—

the Pears being gradually ripened with hot air. The packing floor is 100 ft. x 46 ft., and is complete in every way for modern fruit packing. On the whole packing area there is a loft containing cases and equipment, and everything is handy for receiving the fruit, packing and delivery.

Mr. Basey is a member of the executive of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association. He speaks favorably of the good work accomplished by this organisation, which is on similar lines to the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association. Mr. Basey also spoke appreciatively of the good work performed for the industry by Mr. J. B. Mills, president of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

FURTHER TESTS IN COOLING APPLES.

Air Circulation Beneficial.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois has set up new standards for the refrigeration of Apples as a result of further experiments aiming at the reduction of losses in fruit marketing. Profs. J. W. Lloyd and S. W. Decker, of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department, conducted the experiments with special apparatus constructed to produce conditions similar to those obtaining in railway refrigerator trucks.

Several styles of packages were tested to ascertain the reaction of

fruit at the desired temperature of 45 degrees F. They discovered that unlined corrugated Apple boxes retarded cooling, as did also the use of individual oil wraps around the Apples. They found that size of the Apple had little to do with the rate of cooling, but that the velocity of the circulation of air was an important factor when it was disturbed at a higher rate than 100 feet per minute. Precooling of the fruit before shipment was found to have a decided influence in preventing spoilage.

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APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, APRICOTS,
CITRUS, ETC., PACKED AND DESPATCHED
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- - - Dried Fruits Department - - -

Dried Fruits Control Board

11th Annual Report — Valuable Work Accomplished.

A STUDY of the report reveals that the total production of Dried Fruits in Australia for 1934 was 69,591 tons, a drop of 8,241 tons below the 1933 crop and that the estimated production for 1935 is set at 64,500 tons.

To get a fair comparison, however, of the production of the three main products, i.e., Sultanas, Currants and Lexias it is illuminating to note production over the past ten years, in tons: 1925, 37,217; 1926, 35,032; 1927, 55,201; 1928, 31,850; 1929, 71,723; 1930, 72,194; 1931, 50,549; 1932, 58,501; 1933, 77,832; and 1934, 69,591. Currants only showing an increase in 1934 of 1,427 tons over 1933.

Exports.

Whilst it is true that the total exports from Australia were 1,200 tons less than in 1933 and the quantity accepted by the United Kingdom was only 41 per cent. of total imports as against 54.2 per cent. in

The normal consumption of Dried Fruits in Great Britain, taken from the average of the past ten years, is approximately 125,000 to 127,000 tons, of which Australia supplied an average of 25.7 per cent. but with the additional preference to Empire countries it may be safely assumed that Australia's percentage of total imports into Great Britain will rise to from 27 to 30 per cent., or 34,000 to 37,500 tons per annum.

A final analysis

of the report suggests that the possible outlook for the Australian producer would provide the estimate of: Consumption in Australia 12,500 to 14,000 tons per annum; outlet to Canada and New Zealand 17,500 to 20,000 tons; to the United Kingdom 34,000 to 37,500 tons and to the other minor markets 1,000 to 1,250 tons, or a total disposal of some 70,000 tons. An over-production above this estimate might have a depressing effect on realisation and

United Kingdom and Dried Fruits

Australia's Favourable Position.

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA produce practically the whole of the Empire's dried fruits. Backed by the propaganda that urges the buying of Empire goods, Great Britain is taking an increasing interest in the production of dried fruits in Empire countries. Films showing the various processes through which the fruit goes and the growing conditions under Australia's climatic advantages, make a distinct appeal to consumers and is doubtless responsible, with other publicity measures, for the growing popularity of dried fruits.

Empire dried fruits are free of duty in Great Britain, but foreign fruits have to pay 2/- per cwt for Currants and 10/6 per cwt for Raisins, Prunes and such like. This preference to Empire-grown fruit has helped to check the increase in the importation of foreign fruits, says the "Times, Trade and Engineering" (Eng.).

fluctuations occurred, chiefly in the matter of Sultanas (in tons):—

	1931.	1932	1933.	1934.
Sultanas—	11,680	14,303	39,763	21,568
Currants—	10,472	9,423	10,870	10,176
Lexias—	3,328	730	4,509	2,596
Total—	25,480	24,456	55,142	34,340

On the marketing side the 1934 season for Australian fruits opened on a very modest price basis owing to the heavy carry-over of stocks from 1933 shipments and the market response was not strong until after the 1933 stocks had gone into consumption. Then matters brightened and by the end of January, 1935, virtually the whole of the 1934 shipments had been cleared. The supply of Currants, which was comparatively small, was cleared before Christmas.

Australian experts have just performed a notable achievement in regard to Lexias. By their very nature, Lexias have a heavy sugar content, and the problem has always been to prevent the fruit from "sugaring-up," a term which in lay language means a sugary, sticky, messy mass. A new method of processing has given the Lexias a much better appearance, better keeping qualities, and consequently better prospects of commercial sale.

1935 Prospects.

In regard to 1935, the indications at the bud-burst were that the crop would be very large, but hail and frost subsequently depleted the crop.

South Africa's Exports.

South Africa's shipments last season amounted to only 700 tons, which did not equal those of the previous season. South African Raisins do not compare favorably with the products of other countries, but there would seem to be little doubt that if the Union growers would devote more attention to the quality of this fruit they could increase their export to the United Kingdom. Last season an increased quantity of Dried Peaches was shipped and the prices realised were satisfactory, but a portion of the supply still lies in England, unsold. The demand is confined principally to varieties suitable for mixing with other kinds of dried fruit. There has been a normal increase in the export of Dried Apricots, although prices remained lower than was anticipated. Owing to the smallness of the culture of Prunes, the demand for this fruit was not encouraging as dealers in the United Kingdom require large deliveries, which are obtainable from other countries. The result is that the rates paid for such supplies as South Africa sends are not high enough to attract exporters.

The lack of proper pre-cooling facilities is one important obstacle to the full development of the export of fruit from South Africa. The Railways Administration, however, proposes to effect an enlargement of the pre-cooling plants at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, and the Department of Agriculture is taking steps to build a store with a capacity of 6,000 cubic tons at Capetown. When these facilities become available, they will contribute much towards the development of the export trade in fruit from South Africa.



Grading Machinery in a Dried Fruit Packing Shed.

1933, the loss was partly counterbalanced by increased supplies to both New Zealand and Canada. The former almost doubled their consumption of Australian Dried Fruits with 3,367 tons as against 1,742 in 1933, whilst Canada took 14,528 tons as against 8,079 tons in the previous year.

With the introduction of preferential duties in favour of Empire-grown produce by New Zealand in December, 1933, the receipts of large quantities of foreign fruits greatly decreased and the figures to date are already significant in regard to the possibilities of this trade in the future. "Similarly the ready market which Canada provides is highly appreciated and must be retained under the Ottawa Agreement. Given a continuation of preference by these two Dominions, a steady trade of 20,000 tons per annum may be a reasonable expectation, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

Even with the development of these two markets however, the principle outlet is still the United Kingdom, without which the position of the Dried Fruits industry would be precarious. Unfortunately the European market is at present limited and will remain so until or unless a more favourable financial condition appears. The Asiatic, Turkish and Grecian growers are more actively catered for by Central Europe, leaving British preference for Empire fruits peculiarly favourable to Australia at the moment.

cause a carry-over into the following season. Upon this estimate the Board cautions against any substantial increase in the planting of vines for the production of Dried Fruits.

The present position calls for complete co-operation by producers and the continued regulation of trading so as to ensure for the Australian producer the most satisfactory results from his labour.

Dried-fruit growers will find many interesting hints in the article by "Nemo" in his Mid-Murray Notes on another page of this issue.

The departure from the gold standard has been another factor in lessening the competition of foreign fruits on the London market from those countries which are still "on gold." With these factors in favor of Australia, plus actual merit of our fruits, it is reasonable to expect that our fruits will find an increased welcome and sale in the United Kingdom.

Exports to Great Britain.

In 1933 Australia enjoyed a record export season and while 1934 was not so good, it was still a high advance over 1932. Figures over the past few years show how the

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THE WORLD'S SUPREME

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THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE AS USED IN NEW ZEALAND.

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F 1845.

Trade in Dried Fruits

Litigation Over Constitutional Powers

Are Dried Fruits Acts Legal.

LONG-RANGE LITIGATION in relation to trade with Australian dried fruits is approaching by stages to its completion.

At an earlier stage, F. A. James, after legal battles in Australia, had the case taken to the Privy Council, and secured a verdict in his favor and substantial damages.

The present case came before the High Court at Adelaide on September 17, when William Joseph Crowe, carrying on business as Crowe and Newcombe, Thomas Stuart Bowen, and others, asked the court to declare that the acts and regulations made under the Federal Dried Fruits Export Control Act were ultra vires and of no effect.

The case came before Justice Sir George Rich, who presided; Mr. Justice Starke, Mr. Justice Dixon, Mr. Justice Evatt and Mr. Justice McTiernan.

The action was begun on May 30, 1935, and an application to the High Court was made by plaintiffs in Sydney on June 17 for an interlocutory injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with plaintiffs' business pending a final determination of the Act and regulations. This application was refused.

On April 24, 1935, plaintiffs intimated to the board that they were not prepared to apply for export licences on the ground that the Act and regulations under it were invalid. They

claimed, therefore, declarations that the Act was ultra vires; alternatively, that it was not competent for a Federal Parliament to control or to authorize the board to control the export, sale or distribution after export of the plaintiffs' dried fruit; alternatively, that the board was invalidly constituted, as it contravened section 99 of section 117 of the Commonwealth Constitution, and there being no validly constituted board, the whole Act was invalid; that regulations made were not authorised by the Act, and were invalid; that all forms, licences and other methods of control were invalid. An injunction was also asked restraining the board from interfering with plaintiffs' business.

The defendants, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dried Fruits Export Control Board, contended that the facts alleged showed no cause of action, as the Act and regulations were valid, and the acts which they were alleged to have done had been authorised by the Act and regulations.

The proceedings were adjourned. Mr. E. E. Cleland, K.C., with Mr. Kevin Ward, appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. G. C. Ligertwood, K.C., with Mr. C. C. Brebner, for the Commonwealth, and Sir John Latham, K.C., with Mr. J. F. Mulvaney, for the board.

The probability of the case going to the Privy Council is fully appreciated.

Dried Fruits Industry

Registration of Dehydrators — Developments With Dried Prunes — Coordination of Control Boards.

AT A MEETING of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, held in Melbourne on September 25, the chairman (Mr. J. M. Balfour) reported that he would be attending a conference with representatives of the Dairy Products Industry at Sydney at the beginning of October, where the question of combined action to protect the existing marketing schemes would be discussed.

In connection with the recent Victorian conference of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, members of the board felt that a discussion on the registration of dehydrators had given an entirely wrong impression to the growers regarding the functions and attitude of the Victorian board. It was therefore resolved that all growers, packers and agents' organisations be invited to suggest any methods whereby the Victorian board could assist in—

- (a) Preventing the alleged overlapping of the functions of the various boards,

- (b) Keeping down the cost of the administration of the control system, and
- (c) In promoting general goodwill in the industry.

In response to a request from the Northern Victorian Fruitgrowers' Association, it was resolved to convene a conference of growers and persons interested in the disposal of Prunes at Kyabram on October 16, to discuss the position of the Prune industry generally.

Members of the board expressed pleasure at the display of the industry's products arranged by the Dried Fruits Joint Publicity Committee at the Government Pavilion at the Royal Agricultural Show. It was also reported that sales of samples at the stall in the Hall of Commerce were more satisfactory than last year.

At the invitation of the board, Mr. R. P. Allen, Senior Fruit Inspector for the Commonwealth, attended, and discussed matters relating to the inspection of the 1935 season's pack.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS.

London Sales Very Satisfactory.

Melbourne (26/9/35). — The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board is in receipt of advice from the London agency of the board that 812 tons of Australian dried fruits were sold in Great Britain during the week ended September 26, the average prices realised being £38/17/5 for 422 tons of Sultanas and £30/2/1 for 382 tons of Currants.

The realisation of the present season's harvest is proceeding on most satisfactory lines.

Shipments to Canada and New Zealand have absorbed 17,085 tons, all of which were sold prior to shipment. Consignments to Great Britain total 29,473 tons, of which 21,065 tons have been sold to date. The unsold balances in Great Britain or afloat amount to 8,408 tons only.

In no previous season has the realisation been so far advanced as during the present year, especially as the quantity still to be shipped is now comparatively small.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUIT

SALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chairman of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board (Mr. W. C. F. Thomas) states that he is in receipt of advice from the London Agency of the Board that during the week ended 19th September, 923 tons of Australian Dried Fruits were sold in Great Britain.

The average price of 557 tons of Sultanas was £38/12/3, while the average of 329 tons of Currants was £29/15/- per ton.

From the limited quantity of Lexias, 37 tons were placed at an average of £40/7/3 per ton.

DRIED FRUITS EXPORTERS HELPED.

Freight Reduction in Victoria Means £17,000 a Year Off Revenue.

The reduction of eight shillings a ton in Victorian railway freight charges on dried fruits for export is equivalent to approximately 50 per cent. of the increased freight chargeable since September, 1932. The reduction means that the railways revenue will be deprived of £17,000 a year, but the present government, while it has had to make provision in the treasury estimates to recoup the Railways Department for this loss, was actuated in the decision by its desire to off-set to some extent the loss to producers owing to low prices.

DRIED FRUIT IN N.S.W.

1935 Quotas Decided.

On the recommendation of the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board, the Minister of Agriculture has announced the following quotas for the 1935 season for intra-State trade:—Currants, 17½ per cent.; Sultanas, 15 per cent.; Lexias, 70 per cent.; Prunes, 40 per cent.; Peaches, 60 per cent.; Apricots, 50 per cent.; Nectarines, 50 per cent.; Pears, 60 per cent.

The above quotas represent the maximum proportions of the varieties of dried fruits mentioned which may be sold on the N.S.W. market and are known as "home consumption" quotas.

DRIED FRUITS.

The non-competitive educational exhibits of dried fruits at the Melbourne Show received much attention from the public. These exhibits were in both the Agricultural Department's building and the Hall of Commerce. The displays were highly attractive, and considerable business was transacted.

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DRIED FRUITS AT MELBOURNE ROYAL SHOW.

THE COMPETITIVE DRIED FRUIT section at the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, was weak, although as regards quality there was no cause for complaint. There was only one competitor—The Aurora Packing Co.—for the classes in Currants, Sultanas—light color type, brown type, Lexias, Waltham Cross Raisins, dried Pears, Apricots, Peaches, Prunes and collection of dried fruits.

For soft shell Almonds the prize went to Misses E. M. Lennie.

The judge, Mr. R. A. Christian, gave generous praise regarding the quality of the Aurora Co's. display, and said that in his opinion it was equal to anything of its kind in the world.

CANNING AND JAM FRUITS

Mr. Evatt Returns

Report On Canned Fruits Investigation.

Upon his recent return to Australia, following an official visit to Great Britain during which he investigated the distribution of Australian canned fruits, Mr. G. J. Evatt, a member of the Canned Fruits Control Board, submitted a full report to the board.

He covered, very comprehensively, many angles of the canned fruit industry, including preferential agreements, tariff rates, interviews with trade representatives in Great Britain, marketing systems, retail organisations, shipping freights, advertising and other relevant matters, from which the following brief review is compiled.

Preferential Duty.

For some time past the Canned Fruits Control Board has been making representations to the British Government pointing out that the 15 per cent. ad valorem agreed to following the Ottawa Conference, does not, on account of the fluctuations of international exchange, confer the benefit to Empire products for which it was planned. These representations were advanced a further stage by the visit to London of Messrs. A. W. Fairley, a member, and Mr. W. J. Adams, secretary of the board in 1933.

It was hoped that the matter would be discussed when the Ministerial delegation visited London during the recent Jubilee celebrations, and Mr. Evatt was asked to proceed to London to be available in an advisory capacity to discuss the question of a change from ad val. to a fixed rate basis of duty, which would grant to Australian canned fruits a more stable preference.

Unfortunately, although Mr. Evatt was accorded every courtesy by members of the official delegation, Australia House officials and by the Agents-General for the States most vitally interested—N.S.W. (Mr. Heath), Victoria (Mr. Linton) and South Australia (Mr. McCann)—the meat question overshadowed other subjects, and fruit, already protected to a degree by the Ottawa Agreement, took a very secondary place in the negotiations. Nevertheless, valuable information was collected in regard to the marketing of Australian fruits, and eventually it was agreed that a case should be presented to the British Government upon the question of an alteration of the method of preference to be given to Australian canned fruits.

Other Dominions.

Unfortunately, South Africa and Canada did not co-operate with Australia in these representations, whilst N. Z. was more concerned with the matter of fresh fruit. This absence of support tended to weaken the Australian claim for urgent consideration of the problem.

British Imports.

The importation of canned, dried (including vine fruits) and fresh fruits into Great Britain represents a value approximating £30,000,000 per annum, of which less than half comes from Empire Dominions, showing the possibility of a decided increase from the Dominions. California provides some 3,000,000 cases of canned fruits at present, as against Australia's average of 1,000,000 cases.

The Board's Suggestions.

The board submitted that adequate protection for Empire canned fruits would be met if a fixed rate of 2/- per dozen on 30-oz. tins (or its equivalent) be adopted. Rather than embarrass Australia's negotiations upon

Canned Fruit Exports

The following quantities of canned fruits have been exported from the beginning of 1935 until August 31, according to figures supplied by the Canned Fruits Control Board. The figures represent dozens of 30-oz. tins (or equivalent):—

Country.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Pears.	Pineapples.	Total.
U.K.	280,679	1,102,637	618,262	50,782	2,052,360
N.Z.	22,359	30,118	4,826	1,084	58,387
Canada	12,961	107,389	10,280	29,288	159,918
East	4,306	10,294	7,913	288	22,801
Misc.	453	802	1,572	152	2,979
TOTAL	320,758	1,251,240	642,853	81,594	2,296,445

In addition to the foregoing exports, 30 dozen Apricots, 120 dozen Peaches and 150 dozen Pears, packed to 11 oz. size have been shipped to the United Kingdom.

the meat question, however, it was decided to seek a preferential protection on a lower basis for the present, and accordingly the Secretary of State for the Dominions was addressed to this end.

As the case now stands, the matter has been referred to the Import Duties Advisory Committee established by the British Government, and, at time of Mr. Evatt's report, no decision had been announced. The board, however, is continuing negotiations, and is watching the matter closely on behalf of the Australian industry.

Agents.

The presence in London of several Australian representatives of the canning industry was made an opportunity for a conference with English selling agents. The visitors included—Messrs. Ranger (Queensland), Gent (Kyabram), Pickwork (Ardmona), Evatt (Control Board), with Sir James Cooper (chairman). Amongst the matters discussed were: Quality of Australian canned Peaches in comparison with Californian, and the advice of the agents that Australia should increase her percentage of

clear-centre Peaches as against red centres; Pineapples and fruit salads; sugar declarations and the marketing system.

The desirability of looking forward to the establishment of an Australian selling agency instead of distributing through brokers was stressed. The question of fixing minimum retail prices for all Australian canned fruits was also discussed, and was approved in principle if and when it can be adopted.

Quality.

In conclusion, Mr. Evatt reported that the high quality of Australian canned fruits has become known on the London market, but the continuance of such high quality must be ensured by Australian canneries by seeing that the standard of quality is not allowed to decline.

CARROT JUICE CANNED.

It is reported that a Utah canner has added canned carrot juice to the already extensive list of fruit and vegetable juices now being offered to the American public.

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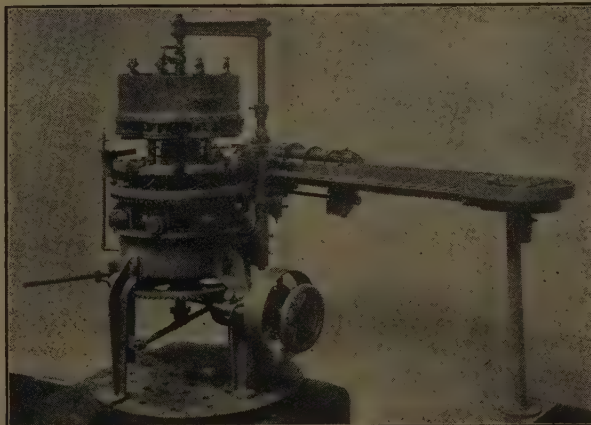
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ORCHARD HEATERS.

Sales Tax Removed.

The secretary of the N.S.W. Fruit-growers' Federation (Mr. Herrod) states that he has received advice from the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Taxation that authority has been given to anticipate an amendment of the law to provide for the ex-

emption on and from August 26, 1935, of "equipment and materials and fuel for use therewith, for use by primary producers in combating frosts."

This exemption will cover the several types of appliances (known as frost pots, frost protectors, or orchard heaters), and also lighting torches and crude oil, residual oil, and other fuel for use for the purpose specified.

Fruit Transport by Sea To Interstate Markets

IN REFRIGERATOR or COOL, WELL VENTILATED 'TWEEN DECK specially adapted for Fruit Carriage and fitted with powerful Electric Fans.

FAST MODERN PASSENGER VESSELS

Sail every Wednesday and Saturday for Sydney and Brisbane.
Sail every Saturday for Townsville and Cairns.

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Californian Exports Slipping

Australia Gaining Ground — Local Consumption Also Increasing.

IT IS IN NO SPIRIT of vindictiveness, rather, with appreciation of our packing houses and methods of distribution, that we note the fact that between 1929 and 1932 statistical returns prove that, whilst Californian exports have declined, Australian exports have consistently increased.

In three years Australian exporters of canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears have cut much ground from under the feet of their Californian competitors in the British market. Of the 1932 imports into Great Britain, Australia supplied only 12.3 per cent., and the United States approximately 80 per cent.

The figures for 1933 were 16.3 per cent. from Australia and approximately 75 per cent. from the United States, while last year Australia's share increased to 26.2 per cent., and the United States' percentage was reduced to approximately 65 per cent.

Canned fruits are also becoming more popular in Australia, the domestic consumption for 1934 showing an increase over the sales for the previous three years. The figures, based on supplies, moved into first hands by canners, are—1931, 624,115 cases; 1932, 443,998; 1933, 634,374, and 1934, 853,923.

The heavy overseas demand last year for Australian canned fruit has

given an impetus to the industry that can only be adequately expressed in figures.

The 1935 output was 30 per cent. greater than the production figures for 1934, and this year's pack would undoubtedly have broken all records but for the losses sustained, principally in Victoria.

It is generally recognised that distributors in the United Kingdom prefer the clear-centred varieties of Peaches to the red-centres, of which the Australian pack is largely comprised at present.

The rapid expansion of trade with Great Britain is expected to continue now that many wholesale and retail merchants who formerly dealt only with Californian canned fruits, have commenced to handle the Australian article. It is believed that they will be prepared to wait opening quotations for a season's pack here before committing themselves to heavy supplies from other sources.

Whilst the total exports of canned fruits overseas in 1932 was 648,521 cases of 2 dozen 30-oz. tins (or equivalent), in 1933 it had risen to 726,060, in 1934 to 1,328,014, and the first six months of 1935 to 883,208 cases, of which Canada accepted 47,885 cases, New Zealand 20,076, Eastern countries 8,944, and miscellaneous islands 636, the balance going to Great Britain.

Fruit Canning: A Huge Business

Production Increasing — Some Interesting Figures.

THE SHEPPARTON CANNERY is quoted as the largest in the British Empire, and one of the most efficient canneries in the world. Over ten million tins of fruit are now canned every year, besides huge quantities of jam and fruit salads. Taking the whole of the Goulburn Valley into view, 25,000,000 cans of fruit are included in their output.

In Australia practically all of the tremendous canning business has developed within the past 25 years, representing a production valued at £1,343,939, of which the export trade alone absorbs close on a million pounds.

Representing an investment of over £2,000,000, and providing direct employment for 4,000 hands, in addition to 300 growers, whose products the canneries absorb, a good idea of the value to the State may be obtained.

Australian orchards, aggregating 24,000 acres, produce 50,000 tons of fruit suitable for canning, and 35,000 tons used for jam-making, and the dried and fresh fruit trade.

It is no wonder that the Goulburn Valley is considered to be one of the most important sections of the primary production activities of Victoria.

The capital value represented in Australian orchard holdings is estimated at over £2,000,000, and employment is given to over 7,000 hands during the busy seasons.

From these conservative figures it will be appreciated that the canning industry has a potential value to Australia far in excess of the figures quoted, since so many indirect sources of employment and manufacturing are definitely related to it, and the export volume plays an important part in increasing the international credit of Australia.

Of the 4,000,000 cases of canned fruit consumed in Great Britain every year, Australia provides at present about one-quarter, but, as the industry still further develops, and, with it, greater preference to Empire products are given, this percentage should rise.

The Shepparton Cannery

£3 Per Ton Bonus Approved — Satisfactory Progress Reported.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of shareholders in the Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. Ltd., held on September 17, it was announced that a bonus of £3 per ton would be paid on all fruit delivered to the cannery last season. The announcement was received with acclamation by the large meeting.

The proposal of the directors to increase the capital of the company to £250,000 by the issue of 100,000 preference shares at £1 and 50,000 ordinary shares at £1, the former carrying a dividend of 6 per cent.

The progress of the company was outlined by the managing director (Cr. A. W. Fairley), who stated that whereas the paid-up capital in 1918 was only £936, now it was £131,103. It had been necessary to build up a

large reserve fund of £145,000 during that period, but so successful had been the operations of the company that £43,701 would now be distributed to shareholders in the form of bonuses.

Since 1928 the amount of £260,000 had been spent on buildings and plant to cope with the requirements of increased production, and £118,000 written off for depreciation, so that a satisfactory position can be reported. Shares at present are worth 25/-, comparing favorably with the value of shares in any other cannery.

In conclusion, Mr. Fairley stated that the cannery had now reached the stage when profits earned can be more liberally distributed to growers, either in payments or dividends, provided that the industry suffered no serious setback.

Interstate News & Notes



N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

REPORT OF MEETING.

A meeting of the board of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation was held at Sydney on September 26 and 27.

Present: General J. Heane (in the chair), Messrs. T. A. Tester (Young), E. Ray (Bathurst), F. B. Mackenzie (Kurrajong), H. C. Matheson (Grose Wold), A. J. Taylor (Warkworth), S. C. Martyn (Armistale), A. S. Brown (Ourimbah), A. F. Lillicrapp (Mangrove Mountain), P. W. James (Dural), T. A. Haerse (Liverpool), H. L. Anthony (Murwillumbah), L. T. Pearce (Market Representative), and E. E. Herrod (Secretary). Apologies were received from Messrs. A. U. Tonking, A. E. Herring, J. Hetherington and K. H. Todd.

New Zealand Embargo.

The President reported an interview with Mr. H. V. C. Thorby, Assistant Minister for Commerce, in which the imperative need for the removal of the New Zealand embargo was emphasised. It was explained that the financial difficulties of both Mandarin and Orange growers were largely due to the loss of this market, and that with the disappointing results achieved on the English market, an early renewal of trading with New Zealand became necessary.

Australian Citrus Advisory Council.

It was decided as being unnecessary for delegates to attend the meeting of the Council in Melbourne early in October owing to the difference expressed by the various States in regard to the constitution being only of a minor nature and adjustable by correspondence.

Publicity Campaign for Oranges.

It was decided that the Federation would conduct a publicity campaign with the object of increasing the consumption of Oranges this season. It was believed that the vital period is likely to occur after the middle of October and that the publicity campaign should be conducted about that period.

New City Markets.

Board members were apprised of the various conferences which had been held with the City Council authorities in regard to the new markets and of the representations that had been made to provide greater access to all parts of the markets.

Bulk Loading Conference.

A conference of all co-operative bulk loading organisations had been called on the 25th instant, at which the proposals of the Railway Department in regard to the alterations to existing freight rates were discussed. Resolutions passed at that conference were resubmitted to the Board of the Federation and the following resolutions agreed to:

"That a letter of congratulation be addressed to the Premier of the State on the announcement of a 10 per cent. reduction of rail freight on fruit."

"That this conference is firmly of the opinion that a reduction of rail freight on fruit should be applied as regards all the existing rates, including flat rate per passenger train."

"That this conference of co-oper-

ative organisations is of the opinion that the introduction of a flat rate for fruit would not be in the best interests of the industry if it involves the abolition or serious interference with the bulk loading system, and that conference strongly considers the retention of the present bulk loading system desirable."

"That it be a recommendation to the Railway Authorities that at any time when considering the fixation of freight rates, full consideration should be given to subtracting from the market value of fruit the cost of package and preparation for marketing in view of the relative high cost of these items to this industry, and further, that back loading of orchard supplies, and the fact that the closer settlement of fruit districts results in a considerable amount of railway business to the districts, be also taken into consideration."

Proposed New Cold Stores.

A proposal was submitted for the erection of model cold stores in the vicinity of the Sydney markets, and the idea was commended.

Early Closing of Retail Fruit Shops.

The Board was advised that a movement had been inaugurated amongst the retail fruiterers of Sydney and suburbs to secure legislation that would enable early closing of shops. It was decided that the movement should be opposed on the grounds that it would limit the consumption of fruit.

Glenorie Fruitgrowers' Association.

(1) That the Board acknowledge all registered orchardists as members of the Federation.

Reply: Every orchardist has the right to belong to the fruitgrowers' Federation, provided he affiliates with

a local association and registers his name and acreage with the Secretary of the Federation.

(2) That the Board urge the Government to amend the Farm Produce Agents' Act so as to abolish the flat rate of 6d. per case on fruit sales and allow agents 10 per cent. commission instead.

Reply: It was decided that this was a conference matter and that the ruling of the last annual general conference was that the flat rate of commission be abolished and that 7½ per cent. commission be the entire selling cost.

(3) That the duplicate docket system intended to show the prices received for fruit be enforced with a penalty for neglecting to comply with same.

Reply: It was decided that this was also a matter for the general conference, and that the decision of the last conference was that a permanent record of every sale at the time of sale should be enforced.

(4) It was also requested that the Glenorie Association be advised as to whether the proposed card system to enable orchardists to purchase supplies at a wholesale rate in the name of the Federation had been dealt with.

Reply: This matter was in course of consideration by the executive.

N.S.W. SHOWS.

GALSTON: AWARDS at the Galston Show on September 6 were:—

Fruit: District exhibit of citrus fruits (not less than six varieties and not more than 10): Galston 1, Arcadia 2, Pennant Hills 3. Collection citrus fruits (six varieties): A. J. Hitchcock. Do. (three varieties): E. Thomas. Collection Mandarins (three

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varieties): H. Bennett. Common Oranges: R. Roughley. Late Valencia Oranges (under 2½ in.), and do. (over 2½ in.): A. J. Hitchcock. Navel oranges (under 3 in.): A. J. Hitchcock. Do. (3 in. and over): J. Black. Joppa Oranges: R. Roughley. White Siletas: F. G. Bent. Any other variety Oranges: W. J. Fagan. Emperor Mandarins (under 2½ in.): R. Roughley. Do. (2½ in. and over): J. H. Henners. Navel Mandarins: H. Bennett. A.O.V. Mandarins: W. J. Fagan. Seville Oranges (smooth): S. E. Allen. Grapefruit, a.o.v.: H. J. Hitchcock. Special prize for Grapefruit: W. J. Fagan. Export case late Valencia's, wrapped and packed: H. Bennett. Passionfruit: A. J. Hitchcock. Compact bunch Oranges: E. Thomas. North-West Canadian bushel case Common Oranges: H. Bennett. Do., late Valencia: E. Thomas. Do., Navels: J. Black. Do., a.o.v., Oranges: F. Hitchcock. Do., Lemons (not cured), and do. (cured): A. J. Hitchcock. Do., Emperor Mandarins: E. Branz. Do., Navel Mandarins: Walmsley Bros. Dozen Lemons (not cured), and dozen do (cured): A. J. Hitchcock. Dozen Passionfruit: A. J. Hitchcock.

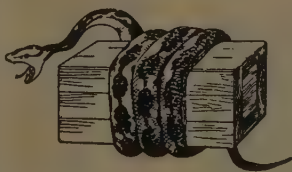
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New South Wales—Continued

Banana Planting

SOME SEASONABLE HINTS

THE DEPTH AT WHICH to plant Bananas depends to some extent on the nature of the soil and subsoil, states the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. If Bananas are planted deeply they are slower in growth and suckering, and production is retarded, but the plantation usually lasts longer. With shallow planting the reverse is often the case, but the stools come to the top of the ground more quickly. Advantage can be taken of this by digging a hole, say, 15 to 18 inches, in good deep volcanic soil, but only 10 to 12 inches in tighter soils which have stiff subsoil near the surface, and not less than 12 to 15 inches in loam.

In planting, place a few inches of good top soil in the bottom of the hole, put the bulb in position, and

cover with top soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. Next break in the sides of the hole to cover the plant another 2 or 3 inches, and then tramp the soil down firmly.

On no account should the young plant be covered to the full depth of the hole in which it is planted, but a depression should be left around the plant. By following this procedure the plant is actually put fairly deep in the ground, which provides for it growing out of the soil subsequently. On the other hand, the plant is not covered deeply with soil, which allows it to grow vigorously and sucker freely. As time goes on, the basin left around the plant when planting will gradually become filled in by soil washing and cultivation operations, and this de-

lays the plants growing out of the soil.

When

planting on new land which has previously supported timber and undergrowth it is desirable to remove all the roots of stumps, etc., from the neighbourhood of where the plant will be "set" by digging larger holes than is usually the practice to prevent the possibility of corm or dry rot attacking the plants.

If artificial fertilisers are applied at planting they should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in the hole to prevent any likelihood of the concentrated manures coming in direct contact with and burning the suckers.

N.S.W. BANANA GROWERS' FEDERATION.

Annual Report Discloses Huge Increase in Production.

The annual meeting of the N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation Co-op Ltd., was held at Murwillumbah on August 14.

The report stated that the increase in Banana production was best illustrated by a comparison of the

transport figures for the last two years. In the 1933-34 season 678,396 cases were handled, whilst for the 1934-35 season the figures were 1,068,765. In addition, the Queensland figures had risen from 335,491 to 109,642 cases.

The profit and loss account disclosed a net profit of £3,859. This added to previous profits made the total for distribution £4,262.

It was decided to allocate profits thus—Dividend of 5 per cent., 35/4/6; bonuses to consignors, 21,594/18/9; reserves, £2,000, carrying forward £609/19/5.

N.S.W. BANANAS.

A meeting of the newly-constituted Banana Marketing Board of N.S.W. was held in mid-September, when Mr. I. A. Stevenson was elected chairman. There was a full attendance of members, comprising Messrs. R. J. Wood and F. E. Nicholl (the two Government nominees), and Messrs. T. M. Conan, E. Steele and F. W. Stuart (growers' representatives).

The Banana Growers' Federation Co-op. was appointed as the board's transport agent; licensing fee £d. a case.

While the co-operation of Queensland and Banana interests was deemed essential, it was decided before conferring with Queensland to convene a conference of wholesale and retail distributors in Sydney, — probably early in October—to explore possibilities for improving N.S.W. markets.

It is understood that the board contemplates action to check inferior quality fruit at the growing end, rather than allow such fruit to incur the additional expense of transport.

N.S.W. BANANA GROWERS.

The N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation Co-op. Ltd. recently conducted a ballot to decide the chairmanship of the organization. Mr. H. A. Stevenson was elected with 344 votes. Mr. H. L. Anthony, the retiring chairman, with 292 votes, was defeated.

The ballot for two members to represent the Tweed on the board of directors of the federation resulted in Messrs. H. H. Norvill and F. R. Halliday being elected.

FRUIT CROPS IN N.S.W.

Early Indications Show Apples Light to Medium.

IN THE REPORT received from the N.S.W. Dept. early in September the following is stated:—

Apples. — The budding indications of Apples varies considerably; around Goulburn it is light, whilst at Bathurst the many poorly developed buds showing do not presage a good setting, and in some cases it is doubtful if trees will blossom. There is a patchy showing on Granny Smiths in the Young district, but Jonathan, Rome Beauty and Delicious appear moderate to good. All varieties are showing fairly well at Batlow, where good to heavy crops were carried last season. Owing to damage to trees by snow, yields of Granny Smiths will probably be lighter, but the large numbers coming into bearing of these and other varieties should counterbalance any loss in production.

Pears, although patchy in some varieties, have for the most part developed good buds.

The budding of Cherry trees in the principal centres of production is reported to be good, and in some instances heavy.

On the whole, other stone fruits generally promise well.

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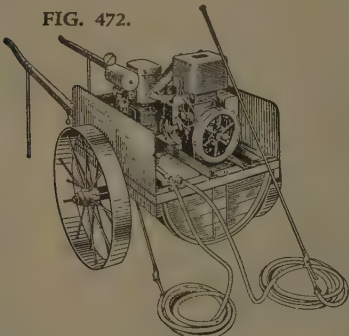
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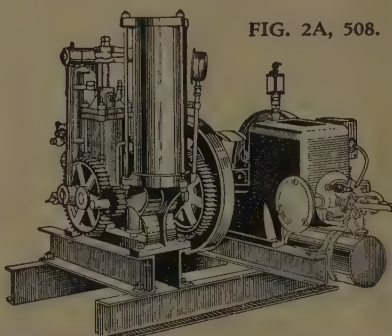
FIG. 472.



Orchard Spray Cart. Standard 2-wheel outfit, with 2½ h.p. Rosebery vertical hopper-cooled petrol engine, direct coupled to Fig. 450 high pressure spray pump.

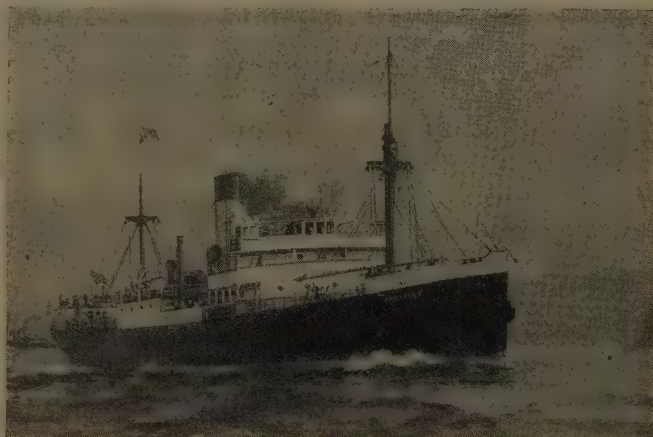
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FIG. 2A, 508.



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CAPT. J. R. PATRICK, Governing Director.

Fruit Marketing Discussions

OPPOSITION AT GOSFORD TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

FEDERATION OFFICIALS REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO MEETING.

Citrus Growers' Defence Association Merged into New Fruitgrowers' Association.

FEELING RAN HIGH at a meeting of about 200 growers at Gosford on September 1, when delegates from 35 branches of the N.S.W. Citrus Growers' Defence Association attended.

Doorkeepers were appointed, and about 20 Federation supporters were denied admittance, including Messrs. A. S. Brown and H. G. Nell, president and secretary of the Central Coast Council of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.

The president of the Defence Association, Mr. E. N. Birks, said that invitations had been sent only to members and supporters, and rivals had not been invited.

On the motion of Mr. Arnott (Batlow), seconded by Mr. H. G. Bennett, it was decided to change the name to the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Association.

Discussing finance, some preferred the discontinuance of the orchard tax, others favored seeking an equitable share of the present orchard tax.

It was finally decided to approach the Government to have the orchard tax repealed, in the meantime members of the new association to pay 1/- per acre into their Central Council funds.

Trade With New Zealand.

It was pointed out that only very small quantities of New Zealand Apples could profitably be marketed in Sydney.

It was decided to press for the opening of the N.Z. market for citrus.

MEETING AT BATLOW.

Growers Favor Continued Support of Federation, but Organisation on Sectional Lines.

Apples and Pears to be Excluded From Proposed Marketing Bill.

CONVENED by the Batlow Branch of the N.S.W. Agricultural Bureau and the Batlow Packing House Co-op., about 65 growers attended a meeting at Batlow on September 5.

The President of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. (Mr. J. Heane) attended by invitation, and explained the proposed Marketing Bill.

After full discussion, resolutions were carried as follows:—

That continued support be given to the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, but that the Federation be asked to reorganise on sectional lines.

That the meeting favors the Marketing Bill, but strongly objects to a Marketing Board for Apples and Pears.

That Section 41 of the proposed Act be redrafted, so that no power be conferred beyond the expressed power of the Act itself.

That the proposed Bill be shelved for a period, in order to allow feeling to subside and provide time for further consideration.

M.I.A. GROWERS.

Leeton Withdraws From Federation.

At a special general meeting of Leeton fruitgrowers, held at the end of August, it was unanimously decided to withdraw from the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., and to request the Government not to proceed with the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Bill.

PROPOSED FRUIT MARKETING ACT OPPOSED.

Deputation Interviews Minister.

Petition in Opposition Signed by 500 Growers.

On August 20 the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Main) received a deputation from the Hawkesbury District Fruitgrowers' Association, protesting against the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Bill until a poll had been taken of the various sections of growers. The deputation's request was supported by a petition signed by nearly 500 fruitgrowers. Mr. R. B. Walker, M.L.A., introduced the deputation.

In reply, the Minister stated that before any legislation contemplated by the Government became operative, fruitgrowers would be given an opportunity of saying whether they desired it. The Government, he said, looked to the growers to organise themselves and take charge of their own business.

GROWERS AT ORANGE DESIRE A POLL.

Over 300 growers attended a meeting held at Orange on September 20, when Messrs. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., A. S. Brown (Ourimbah), and E. Ray (Bathurst), members of the board of the Federation, spoke. It was unanimously decided that the proposed Fruit Marketing Bill be submitted to a poll of the growers before it becomes operative.

KENTUCKY OPPOSES BILL.

After hearing both sides of the proposed Fruit Marketing Act a meeting comprising members of the Kentucky Fruitgrowers' Association, Kentucky Defence Association, Agricultural Bureau and Settlers' Association, decided by 46 votes to 14 protesting against the introduction of the legislation. Mr. E. E. Herrod spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Q. A. Biddulph opposed. Mr. A. C. Monk presided.

Mr. Herrod said the N.S.W. Primary Products Marketing Act had been in force for eight years, but the view was held that this Act providing for pooling was unsuitable for fresh fruit. Under the proposed new Act growers had nothing to fear. It was proposed to divide the State into five fruit sections,—Banana, Citrus, Stone Fruit, Pome, and all other fruits. Each section, by a State-wide ballot, would elect a number of growers to a committee without the interference of other sections of growers. From the representatives of these sections



Wantirna Cool Store, Wantirna, near Ringwood, Vic.

a board of six would be elected to carry out the determinations of the sectional committees. The industry would be consulted on marketing problems, but only when a challenge was received would a poll be taken.

In reply to questions, Mr. Herrod said that there were means of preventing other States sending fruit into N.S.W. if it did not conform to the required standards; the board would not have the power to prevent a grower selling his own fruit on a country market,—the more they could spread their markets the better; that at present there was no means of controlling the supply when there was a glut or a famine; that the board could not prevent a grower from sending his fruit out of the State unless a referendum were first taken.

Mr. Biddulph said that the activities of local associations were not defined; the district committees would determine matters of policy, and the Federation had over-riding powers. The balance-sheet of the Federation showed receipts £4,971; of this sum £3,337 had been spent in salaries, rent, travelling and other expenses. Under the new legislation they would have one-third more income and ten times the expense. Unlimited powers were to be conferred on six men. Fruit could only be consigned to such persons as the Federation directed. Officers of the board had more protection than Supreme Court judges: they were not to be responsible for gross negligence, inefficiency or even fraud.

Mr. Challis supported the proposed new Bill.

Mr. W. Simmonds opposed, and his resolution protesting against the measure as "inimical to the best interests of fruitgrowers throughout N.S.W.," was carried by 46 votes to 14, it being further decided to convey the resolution to Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Proposed Fruit Marketing Legislation

Windsor (7/9/35). — There was a large attendance of fruitgrowers at Ebeneser on September 7, Mr. W. J. Tuckerman presiding, when the Ebeneser branch of the U.A.P. protested definitely against the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act. It was decided to send the protest to the Premier (Mr. Stevens).

Mr. R. B. Walker, M.L.A., said that unless the Bill provided for a proper poll of the growers, he would vote against it. Mr. Walker further stated that while firmly believing in organization in industry, the continual creation of boards was tending towards bureaucratic control, and this he opposed. How could there be over-production when so many people were in want?

PLANT BREEDING IN N.S.W.

The N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture has a special section devoted to plant breeding, the director of which is Mr. H. Wenholz. Much valuable work is being accomplished. Recent reports deal with "Pollination and Breeding Experiments with Plums and Prunes," "Almond Pollination," "Apple Pollination and Breeding Studies."

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Victoria

VERMONT FIELD DAY.

Reworking Fruit Trees :: Display of Implements

THE CHUG CHUG of tractors as they moved among trees pulling orchard implements; the brisk whirr of the engine of the rotary hoe, the clanking of chains and bolts as implements were fastened and unfastened, and the steady hum of wheels as the Apple-wiping machinery was operated: these were just some of the features at the Field Day on September 5, when 250 fruit-growers assembled at the orchard of Mr. F. G. Beet, Vermont. The reworking of fruit trees, displays of fruit drinks, and Apple plup were other appreciated features at what was probably the most varied and interesting of the field days so far conducted under the auspices of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

Other co-operating associations were The East Burwood Fruit-growers' Association, the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association, The Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. Ltd., The Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.

Growers were in attendance from Ringwood, Croydon, Lilydale, Bacchus Marsh, Narre Warren, Wantirna, Doncaster and surrounding districts.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture present were Messrs. J. M. Ward (Supt.), F. J. Greatorex and J. L. Provan.

Reworking Fruit Trees.

The reworking of fruit trees was demonstrated by Mr. F. J. Greatorex. In introducing him, Mr. Ward said that arising out of the older method of grafting by cutting off the heads of the trees, the polystictus fungus became prevalent. The newer method, of peg, bark and whiptongue grafting, while taking time in the operation, was easier on the tree, the danger of polystictus was removed, and there was the loss of only one season (and sometimes not that), as regards fruiting. Thousands of trees 50 years old in the Huon district of Tasmania had been successfully reworked by these methods.

Mr. Greatorex demonstrated the various methods of grafting, — peg-graft, bark-graft, etc. He emphasised the necessity of doing the work when the sap was moving freely; thoroughness was essential, especially in making the cuts airtight by means of grafting wax, raffia and Colas. He commended the T-shaped bark graft.

:: :: :: ::

Display of Implements.

Much interest was displayed in the demonstration of orchard implements and equipment.

D. Harvey, of Box Hill, showed the Petty three-furrow, heavy orchard plough (tractor-drawn), and the two-furrow light plough (horse-drawn). Messrs. Herbert and A. T. Petty were at work on their implements.

For tractor work the Fordson tractor was used, and its utility was favorably noted.

Another device, demonstrated by Mr. Harvey, was the patent "Smith-co" Apple-wiping machine. The fruit is conveyed on a belt running at a faster speed than overhead brushes, thus turning the Apple in the process of wiping off the spray residue.

E. G. Phillips, of Croydon, demonstrated his patent Centenary Apple Wiper. The fruit passes through a circular channel under light but firm pressure, which does not injure the fruit in any way. The spray residue is removed as the fruit, moving in all directions, passes along the channel lined with sheep's wool.

The Howard Rotary Hoe was demonstrated in action, working up close to the trees and burying Cape Weed and cover crops. This machine attracted considerable attention.

A comprehensive range of pure fruit drinks was put up by F. Cave Pty. Ltd. Here were shown drinks made from Apples, Pears, Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit, Bananas, Passionfruit, Peaches, Pineapples. Cor-



Growers and visitors watching Tractor Demonstration at Vermont (Vic.) Field Day.

dial appreciation was expressed regarding the quality of these pure fruit drinks.

"Applo"—a pure fruit drink made from Apples, was shown by the Natural Products Co. Ltd. The clear amber color of the drink was attractive, and the quality was pronounced excellent.

Messrs. Williams & Sons, of Alphington, displayed their 30-oz. tins of Apple pulp. This line is receiving much attention from the public. Under their "Victoree" brand, pie-Apples are put up in what is termed a "solid pack," and each 30-oz. tin contains the equivalent of four pounds of fresh Apples.

The Horticultural Press Pty. Ltd. put up a display of their publications, including the "Fruit World and Market Grower," "The Fruit World Annual," "The Poultry World," "The Garden Lover," etc.

Favorable attention was directed to these exhibits in a pleasant speech by Mr. F. G. Beet, president of the Southern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, who thanked all who had assisted in making the Field Day a success.

Afternoon tea was served by Mrs. Beet, members of the family, and willing helpers.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Beet and family was moved by Mr. F. Moore, seconded by Mr. J. J. Tully, and carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. F. G. Beet's orchard is ten acres in extent.

The principal varieties are—Apples—Jonathan, Granny Smith, Rome Beauty and Delicious.

The variety Shoreland Queen is being worked over to Delicious.

Pollination is provided for in the planting of one row of Granny Smith to each two rows of Jonathan. In addition, pollinating varieties are worked on to Jonathan trees.

This has resulted in crops of fruit being harvested even in a bad "thrips" year.

A regular manurial programme is being carried out each year. In fact, the orchard is laid out in test plots, where various kinds of manures, including super and muriate of potash, are being used. The result of the various trials will form the basis for the future use of chemical manures. Fowl manure is also under test. Lime is being used at the rate of 6, 8 and 10 tons per acre for experimental purposes. All results are being carefully recorded.

For green manure this season a heavy crop of Cape Weed is being turned under.

The orchard is tile drained throughout. Mr. Beet has been a consistent worker on behalf of the industry for many years. Despite views to the contrary, Mr. Beet insists that the 6-day per week market is wrong, and that Victoria Market should be open only three days per week as previously operated. The opening of the market, states Mr. Beet, definitely reduces competition among buyers, to the disadvantage of the growers.

APPLE WIPING MACHINE.

The "Centenary" Apple wiping machine has been favorably received by Victorian fruitgrowers. Invented and patented by Mr. E. G. Phillips, of the Croydon Packing Shed, Cool Stores, Croydon, Vic., this machine has been in commercial use by growers during the 1935 season. At one packing shed 6,500 cases were put through for export, there being a noticeable absence of bruising: all the fruit passed the official test for cleanliness and freedom from spray residue. Good prices were received in London. The machine will put through 35 cases per hour. The fruit passes under firm but sufficient pressure through a channel lined with sheep's wool. The Apples are constantly rotated, the spray residue being completely removed. Great interest was displayed by growers when this Apple wiping machine was demonstrated at the recent orchardists' Field Days at Harcourt, Vermont and Pantan Hills.

Field Day at Pantan Hills.

Under the auspices of the Pantan Hills and Dist. Fruitgrowers' Association and the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, a successful field day was held at the orchard of Mr. S. A. Cracknell, Pantan Hills, on October 1.

ARE YOU

GRUBBING ?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

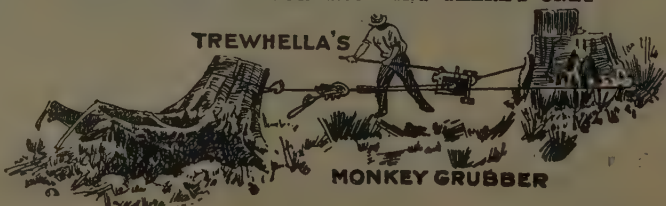
It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

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Fruit at Melbourne Royal Show

SPLENDID EXHIBITS OF APPLES AND PEARS.

Competitive Displays of Citrus and Dried Fruits Disappointing.

HIGH-QUALITY APPLES AND PEARS were on view at the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, at the end of September. Competition was very keen: it was probably the best display of Apples and Pears ever put up at a Royal Show.

In the competitive sections for citrus and dried fruits, however, growers lost a valued opportunity. There were, however, some good non-competitive displays of Oranges and dried fruits in other displays at the show.

For the Governor-General's shield and perpetual challenge shield for collection of Apples, there were two entries, the winner being the Orchardists' Cool Stores Co. (Doncaster), with an excellent display of Granny Smith, Jonathans, Yates, Stewarts, Democrats, Londons and Romes (78½ pts.). R. A. W. Bailey, Narre Warren, was second with a creditable display, which included Cleo, Jonathan, Delicious, Dougherty, Rome, Granny Smith and Yates (75 pts.).

The Orient Jubilee Cup for four cases of export Apples was won by R. A. W. Bailey with Granny Smith and Jonathan: the two cases sent to London secured 189 points there, and the two cases at the show 187 points—total 376 out of a possible 400. W. D. and H. Calvert, of Huonville, showing Tasma and Granny Smith, were very close 2nd with 375 pts.—182 in London and 193 in Melbourne. Messrs. Calvert's also got 3rd prize with Sturmers and Grannies, securing 177 pts. in London and 194 in Melbourne—total 371 points. The judge, Mr. R. E. Fowler, mentioned the closeness of this contest, and said that there was a marked all-round improvement in packing and the general get-up of exhibits. Further, the Rome Beauties shown by P. M. Baaner, of N.S.W., were of exceptional quality.

One of the most impressive features of the fruit show was the wonderful display in the Apple packing competition for school children attending the packing classes of the Dept. of Agriculture, the prize being the handsome shield presented by the Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee. The spectacular effect was heightened by the use of the uniform wrappers of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. Pakenham Upper School was 1st with 98 pts., S. Ravenswood 2nd with 96 pts., while, with 95 pts., East Burwood proved a close 3rd. No keener contest could have been afforded than in the competition for best individual packing. The three winners were—1st, Marjorie Mapleston 100 pts.; 2nd, Marjorie Black, 99 pts.; 3rd, Lindsay Stuchberry, 98 pts.—all from the Pakenham Upper School. The judge, Mr. J. M. Ward, spoke in terms of highest appreciation; the grading, packing and general appearance were ideal. Older growers could learn much from the work of the children.

Highly commended cards went to Joyce Perrott (Hastings S.S.), C. Crittenden (E. Burwood), Joan Flood (Tyabb Upper), R. Baker (Tyabb Lower), G. Wallace (Wantirna), Sylvia Gaash (Harcourt), Phyllis Heywood (Somerville), L. Murray (Moorooduc), S. Smethurst (Pakenham E.), Ivan Pellias (Harcourt N.), Margaret Black (Pakenham Upper), M. Cook (Army-road, Pakenham), Grace Pitt and Wallace Sayers (Fryerstown), H. Jenkins (S. Ravenswood).

All the Apples in the packing competition were enclosed in the neat Victoria Mark wrappers.

An appreciated new class was introduced this year,—a shield for the best case of Apples packed by members of Young Farmers' Clubs affiliated with the Young Farmers' Clubs' Association of Victoria. The winner was the Army-road, Pakenham, Club, with 89 points, Tyabb being second with 82 points. The prizes for individual packs went to three girls—1, Marjorie Quick (98 pts.); 2, Vera Allen (96 pts.); 3, Stella Priest (95 pts.). Robert Sapwell and D. Longmuir were highly commended.

Choice fruit was on view in the tray and dish section. Tasmanian growers scored heavily here, as also did growers in the Harcourt, Somerville and Doncaster districts in Victoria.

Messrs. W. D. and H. Calvert came first for collection of 15 varieties, which included Dunns, Romes, Jonathan, Scarlets, Newtown Pippins, Delicious, Lalla, French Crab and Tasma. Messrs. Calverts also came first for six varieties of commercial Apples, in which were splendid specimens of Sturmer, Cleo, Rome Beauty, Granny Smith, Tasma. J. D. Grant (Somerville) was second, his varieties including Delicious, Rome, Granny Smith and Sturmer. For four dessert Apples Messrs. Calvert came first with Jonathan, Delicious, Crofton and Tasma. Mr. C. A. Bertuch, Harcourt, came second with Delicious, Jonathan, Romes and Statesman. For four varieties of culinary Apples C. A. Bertuch won with Londons, Grannies, Stewarts and Tasma. The winning tray of Rome Beauties from W. Muir was one of the finest in the show: C. A. Bertuch was second and Walter Mock third.

Other prize-winners in the Apple section were:—W. A. Thiele, P. May, J. D. Grant, W. G. Whicker, A. Thiele, F. E. Thiele, M. Muir, L. M. Watt, J. F. Thiele, H. R. Petty, and W. Jarman.

In the Pear section

In the bulk of the exhibits came from Doncaster, W. A. Thiele winning most prizes, with J. F. Thiele a close second. Some of the varieties included Packhams, Winter Nelis, Winter Cole, Beurre Bosc, D'Anjou, Broom Park, Josephine, Glow Moreau. Other prize-winners were Everard Thiele, C. A. Bertuch, W. G. Whicker and A. Thiele. Best case of Pears wrapped and packed for export, J. F. Thiele, 1; W. A. Thiele 2 and 3.

THE VICTORIA MARK FRUIT CO. LTD.

One of the very interesting displays at the Melbourne Royal Show was that of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. in the Centenary Hall. On the exhibit were staged high-quality Apples, also canned and bottled fruits, together with a remarkable assortment of fruit drinks.

The exhibit was tastefully arranged. The design was to demonstrate the activities of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. on behalf of growers, showing fruit which could be packed to standard grades for local, interstate and overseas marketing, also methods for utilising fruit of a grade slightly lower than that for market purposes.

"Victoree" pie-Apples, put up as a solid pack, were shown by Henry Williams & Sons, of Alphonington. These tins contain 30 ozs. of Apples—equivalent to 4 lb. of the fresh fruit, and attracted favorable notice.



Reworking Demonstration at Harcourt (Vic.) Field Day.

The fruit drinks shown were those put up by F. Cave & Co. Pty. Ltd., and included a wide range of these healthful products.

The distinctive Victoria Mark label was much in evidence.

Included in the display was the exhibit of the Horticultural Press Pty. Ltd., wherein was shown the "Fruit World and Market Grower," "The Fruit World Annual," "Poultry World," "Garden Lover," and other publications.

This exhibit created much public attention, and much appreciation was expressed to the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. for its enterprise.

Officers of the company and associated interests were continuously in attendance, and had a busy time answering enquiries from growers and the general public.

ROYAL SHOW EXHIBITS.

Dried Fruits. Two very attractive stands, displaying every variety of dried fruits, were displayed. In the Agricultural Hall the exhibits attracted very much notice, and in the Hall of Commerce sales were being rushed. Probably an incentive was the distribution of booklets advising how dried fruits can be used for cooking and dessert purposes.

Tropical Fruits. Again the Queensland C.O.D. stand in the Hall of Commerce excited much interest. Pawpaw, Pineapples and Bananas were attractively displayed. An interesting section was the working model of the Banana ripening plant in operation in Queen-street opposite the Victoria Markets. Bananas were ripened and sold from the stand. Ordinarily the fruit is left in the ripening rooms for about six days, dependent upon the weather and the state of ripeness upon arrival. Recipe books were again distributed.

Passion Fruit Cordial. The Passila Passion Fruit Products Ltd. had a fine display of their products in the Hall of Commerce. This is another new fruit juice company, which claims that its products are pure fruit extracts. With their own orchard at Red Hill, Mornington Peninsula, the fruit is both grown and processed on the farm.

Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd. Included in this company's general stand were displayed the various spray oils put out by the company, including Gargoyle Red, White, Pale and Prepared Crude Sprays. Clearosal is a new dual solvent process motor oil, which has just been put on the market, and is claimed to be the best motor oil available. It eliminates gum, smoke and carbon, and is sold at the same price as the old grades.

Howard Rotary Hoe. A good demonstration of the many types of cultivators handled by this company was seen. The balloon tyre has been added

to the traction model cultivators, which are entirely made in Australia, except for the magnetos. A trailer attachment allows the use of these tractors for hauling purposes. In the mobile class were seen both Juniors and No. 12 Rotaries.

Trewhella Bros. A new motor truck telescopic jack has been added to the range of heavy duty jacks put out by this firm. A compact jack, which uses a fold-up handle for easy carrying and gives a 17-inch lift. Heavy orders have been filled for the Sydney Tramways for a telescopic, self-oiling, ball-bearing headed jack that will lift eight tons easily by manipulation of a crow-bar handle. Their usual range of tree-pullers was on view.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machine Co. Pty. Ltd. occupied their usual stand at 142 Gibb-street, where in addition to fruit packing demonstrations, a complete range of the firm's wire tying machines were shown in operation. Machines are available for properly reinforcing and sealing all sizes and weights of packages, cases, cartons, crates or bundles. The "Gerrard" Co. are now in their new factory, located at 18-24 Ireland-street, West Melbourne.

Atlantic Union Oil Co. This company had a good display of oil sprays in addition to their various grades of motor oils. White spraying oil, Bordeaux spreader and emulsified white oil being the main exhibits. As distributors, they called attention to Union Kerosene for lamps, cooking and general heating.

H. V. McKay-Massey Harris Pty. Ltd. The many implements manufactured for the orchardist were well displayed in this stand. Sungrade, Sun Rooter, Sundercut cultivators, ploughs, graders, etc., were well represented. The Sunshine spraying outfit received much attention from interested farmers and orchardists.

Gibbins Farm Implement Co. Ltd. The many farm implements put out by this company were supplemented this year by the newly invented Strip Plough, which has been recently demonstrated upon many orchards. Over 200 units have been sold in the past three months, orchardists pronouncing it a great success. The patent hinging of the strip extension permits the plough to automatically adjust itself in uneven ground, ensuring uniformity in depth of furrow. The discs are reversible, and can plough "on" or "off" as required.

Shell Co. of Australia Ltd. Of great interest to orchardists was the Shell Co.'s stands in which the various sprays manufactured by the company were displayed. These included white, red, Shellicide D, and prepared crude sprays. "Pennant" Kerosene for lighting and heating also formed part of a very interesting exhibit.

International Harvester Co. Pty. Ltd. showed their usual comprehensive range of cultivators, ploughs, power implements and orcharding

machinery. The "Farmall" traction outfit, suitable for hauling, had a power take-off shaft connecting with a spray machine, providing both traction and agitation power, and was fitted with belt pulleys for general use on chaff-cutter or other attachments. The McCormick-Deering power spray outfit was also seen.

The "Lightning" Fruit Grader Co. exhibited mouldboard ploughs, disc cultivators (horse-drawn and tractor-drawn), spring tyne cultivators, disc ploughs, harrows, etc. Working demonstrations were given with their grading machines, and a complete range of the various models suited for grading all classes of fruit were inspected by the many growers who visited the stand.

Mitchell & Co. Pty. Ltd. had an extensive exhibit of farm and orchard implements. Of special interest to fruitgrowers were exhibits of Lister engines and the Mitchell Spray Plant, which is operated by a 3-h.p. Lister engine. The pump is of the Myers type. Demonstrations were also given with a flame thrower, which can be used for destroying weeds, and can also be adapted for use in spraying trees.

Russell & Co., of Box Hill, had their usual stand, where the Bave-U Spray Pump was demonstrated. A popular figure missing from this stand this year was the late Mr. J. E. Russell, who was killed in an accident during August of this year.

D. Harvey. Working models of Harvey Fruit Graders; outstanding features noted included the individual ball bearing rollers, which also have fine adjustments, and permit any number of men working on the same side at the same time. A special exhibit of interest was the combined Apple washing and grading machine. A full range of orchard implements were exhibited, the "Harvey" Beetle Back Citrus Cultivator and "Petty" Wonder Plough being two implements which attracted a great deal of attention.

Nitrogen Fertilisers Pty. Ltd. included in their exhibit an attractive display of Apples, Pears, Oranges, dried fruits and canned fruits. Many fertiliser problems were discussed with orchardists from all parts of Australia by the company's representatives, who were in attendance.

F. R. Mellor's stand, in conjunction with D. Harvey, included a complete range of William Cooper and Nephews' spray materials, "Amazon" High-pressure Spray Hose, fruit-picking bags and other orchard requisites.

A. Victor Leggo & Co. received many enquiries at their stand regarding their concentrated liquid lime sulphur and "Vallo" codlin moth tree bands. Other exhibits included Bordeaux, Vallo Copper Sulphate, Neige Crystals, etc.

R. Werner & Co. Pty. Ltd. This exhibit attracted much attention not only from fruitgrowers, but from the public generally, because of their large range of refrigerating machinery. Many enquiries were received and answered on the claims of the direct expansion method of refrigeration as compared with the old air circulation system.

N. N. McLean Pty. Ltd. demonstrated the "Oxlo" Fruit Grader, which is manufactured by D. W. Bingham & Co. Pty. Ltd. This machine sizes by weight, two color grades in one operation.

Ronaldson Bros. & Tippet Pty. Ltd. Of particular interest here was the complete range of motor spraying outfits. Ten different models are manufactured to suit the requirements of the orchardist in every locality. The Standard model is the F.N. two-wheel plant, with many outstanding features.

Organite Pty. Ltd. In the Hall of Commerce, "Organite," which is a fertiliser containing nitrogen, phosphatic and humus, was shown, and many enquiries were received regarding this general purpose fertiliser.

Malcolm Moore Ltd. exhibited the English Fordson Tractor, complete with low-pressure pneumatic tyres or standard steel wheels.

William Adams & Co. Ltd. Caterpillar tractors were a feature of this company's display as representing an indispensable implement on any orchard. Enabling close working to the trees, short turns and ample power for hilly country, the Caterpillar can handle with ease the attachment of any cultivator, disc plough, scarifier or rotary hoe. It runs on cheap, low-grade traction fuel or kerosene, making its use very economical.

Ruston and Hornsby Ltd. displayed the largest crude oil engine so far shown here. The engine was a four-cylinder vertical totally enclosed crude oil engine, 220 h.p., manufactured by Ruston & Hornsby Ltd. at Lincoln, England. The weight, when erected and running, exceeds 10 tons. This machine was sold promptly. Engines of this type are also working in other parts of Australia, and have given every satisfaction. Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby are specialists in the manufacture of engines for cold stores.

STOP PRESS NEWS

Fruit (Other than Citrus) Excluded from Victorian Marketing Bill

Surprise Development in Legislative Council.

A TOTALLY UNEXPECTED development occurred in the Victorian Legislative Council on October 2, when fresh fruit (other than citrus) was excluded from the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Bill.

The Legislative Council, on the whole, has been very critical of the Bill, but the decision to exclude fruit will come as a great surprise to the industry.

The Bill, when finally amended, has to be sent back to the Legislative Assembly for further consideration.

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The Government would have been wise to have acceded to the very reasonable request for certain amendments from the conference of Victorian Fruitgrowers' Associations, as, by not doing so, the request for these amendments went forward to the Legislative Council.

But the exclusion of fruit was certainly not asked for by the industry as a whole.

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In the discussion in the Council, Mr. Williamson said that if the House excluded any product from the Bill it was denying the privilege of judgment to the producers concerned.

On a vote, wool and hay were excluded. On the vote for the exclusion of cattle, sheep and meat, the voting was equal, and on the casting vote of the chairman it was decided to leave these products in.

A motion for the exclusion of wheat was defeated.

Regarding fruit, Mr. Chandler (Southern Province) moved the exclusion of "fresh fruit, not being citrus fruit," from the Bill. He said fruit was perishable, and there were seasonal periods of glut. It could not be handled by a board.

On a division the motion was agreed to by 13 votes to 11.

A Legal Opinion.

One of the legal members of the Council (Mr. Eager) stated that the Bill destroyed the right of private property: immediately a board was constituted and the commodity was

vested in it, no one was permitted to export.

Dr. Harris (Minister for Education): The board can export.

Vegetable Marketing.

Mr. Tyner (Southern Province) moved an amendment to provide that although a board might be constituted in respect of vegetables, the producer of vegetables could sell his commodity in municipal markets.

Dr. Harris opposed the amendment. Mr. Williamson moved a further amendment to exclude Onions and Potatoes from vegetables. On a division Mr. Williamson's amendment was agreed to by 14 votes to 10.

Mr. Tyner's amendment as amended was agreed to.

Amendments in Legislative Council.

In the Victorian Legislative Council on October 1, the Primary Products Marketing Bill was amended in three vital aspects.

(a) The amendment provides that for the constitution of a Board it is necessary for there to be a majority of 60 per cent. of the voters on the roll. This amendment was agreed to by 15 votes to 10.

The Hon. W. J. Williamson, M.L.C. (Portland) spoke in favor of the Board being constituted by 2/3rds of the votes polled instead of 2/3rds of the producers entitled to vote.

(b) As originally drafted the Bill provides that a Board could enter into contracts for the conversion of a commodity into goods by the process of manufacture. This clause was deleted.

(c) Instead of a petition being valid if signed by 100 producers, the amendment provides that the petition must be signed by 50 per cent. of the first two hundred producers and 5 per cent. of the remainder. This amendment was agreed to by 19 votes to 7.

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Notice has been given for further amendments, while the Bill is in Committee in the Legislative Council.

Victorian Crop Prospects

Preliminary crop prospects are reported from various districts as follows:—

Doncaster. Pears heavy bloom, but Kieffer and Howell will be light. Apples: Jonathan, Delicious and London Pippin light.

Horsham. Cleos. promise well, but Jonathans and Dunns appear light; Apricots heavy.

Pomonal. Jonathans heavy bloom.

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GERRARD

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SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.

GERRARD
APPLE AND CITRUS PACKING CHARTS ARE AVAILABLE FREE ON APPLICATION, GERRARD SERVICE

Geelong and District. Apples and Pears medium.

Bacchus Marsh. Prospects excellent, excepting for Delicious, which will be light.

Harcourt. Good prospects. Dunns may be light. Plums medium.

Pakenham. Jonathans patchy. Indications are that Delicious and Yates may be light.

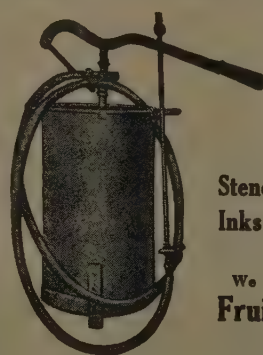
Mornington Peninsula. Good crops expected.

Goulburn Valley. Exceptionally heavy blooming of Apricots, but brown rot in evidence. Good crop of Peaches expected. Plums and Prunes may be light.

Mildura. Apricots and Peaches light. Vine bud burst normal.

CODLIN MOTH BANDS.

Cooper's patent chemical Codlin Moth bands advertised in this issue are manufactured in Sydney by Cooper & Sons, of Newtown. This band is waterproof, special ingredients being incorporated with it during manufacture for the purpose. One roll (200 feet) is stated to be sufficient to band approximately 140 trees. The bands should be applied early in November, and removed during June or July and burnt.



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MID-MURRAY NOTES.

Incidence of Bud Growth — Fruitfulness Dependent on Previous Season's Development — Codlin Moth Bad in Pears: Growers Will Use Lure Pots to Determine Moth Flights — Pears for Drying and Canning — Electric Lighting Installed at Renmark.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE CHIEF TOPIC of conversation among Sultana growers is the light crop showing this year. The shoots are now forward enough to make a rough estimate of the coming year's crop, and while in some instances there is a very good showing, in the majority of cases the crop is not expected to come up to a normal year, judging by the large number of barren shoots.

Last year every bud that burst carried a bunch, and many shoots carried two bunches, but hopes that were raised did not materialise, owing to the damage by frosts. Up to the present time we have been free from frosts, but it will be some weeks yet before the danger zone is passed, and until then we cannot consider our first obstacle passed.

Although in my locality there is a lighter crop than usual now showing on the vines, it is quite possible that if nothing unforeseen happens that it will come up to last year's average.

The incidence of a light year, and the reason for a fewer number of buds developing into fruiting buds in certain years is one which has interested me for many years, and as a layman can only conjecture on the evidence of observations, combined with a study of the work of Messrs. Barnard and Thomas, of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the development of fruiting buds of the Sultana vine.

It has been found, in the course of their studies, by means of taking photomicrographs at different times, that the internal structure of the bud undergoes certain changes, starting from about the middle of November, and develops onwards towards the creation of the embryo bunch within the bud, which can be distinctly identified by means of these photomicrographs.

The first movement in the bud is known as an anlage (probably taken from the German word, which means "predisposition"), and develops into a tendril shoot; as the bud advances in development, however, it is transformed into a tendril shoot with small bunch attached. Later on a further change takes place, and it develops into a full-sized bunch. To quote a passage from this work, taken from Vol. 6 No. 4 of the C.S.I.R. journal:

Differentiation of anlagen into inflorescence primordia (bunch) takes place during late spring, summer and autumn; whilst anlagen which are initiated after the winter rest become tendril primordia.

Differentiation of an anlage into a primordium is defined as the acquisition of the mode of growth characteristic of an organ developed therefrom.

Anlagen, which are initiated in late summer or autumn and have not developed sufficiently before winter to acquire a definite habit of growth, become tendril primordia during the following spring, whilst anlagen which had just begun to acquire the inflorescence mode of growth in autumn develop into transition forms when growth recommences.

The scientist has established the fact that this year's crop is dependent upon the full bud development any time in the season, from about mid-November until late summer, and that no amount of effort on our part in

early spring can influence the following crop unless the embryo bunch is already established in the bud.

During late summer of last year our seasonal conditions being cool with dull, sunless days and intermittent rain, which evidently retarded the normal bud development, with the result that many of the buds which should have become bunch buds failed to become sufficiently developed.

An interesting feature, however, and one which only draws its own natural conclusion, is that the weaker vines show the most barren shoots, vines which have been consistently green manured and properly looked after are not showing an abnormal number of fruitless shoots.

To interpret the scientific language into that of the average fruitgrower, we find that from about the fifth to the seventh bud from the base the first sign of change occurs, and the strong buds then carry on the work of bud development through its three stages from tendril to tendril and bunch, from tendril and bunch to full bunch. This work goes on progressively towards the small end of the cone, and the rate of development seems to depend on the vigor of the vine.

Therefore, we find a vine which has used up a great deal of its energy in maturing last year's crop, left with insufficient reserves to supply the buds with energy enough to develop into fully developed fruitful buds, and those buds which were only partially developed last season remain barren of fruit this year.

Bud development seems to be bound up with soil fertility, and from my observations it appears that the growers who have consistently carried out a policy of growing green manure crops year after year, and have not stinted with artificial manures, have created sufficient soil reserves for the vines to be able to mature a normal number of fruitful buds.

In our area we have always had more than our share of codlin moth, and, as the infestation last year was about the worst on record, Pear growers have come to the conclusion that unless some drastic steps are taken to reduce the infected fruit, it will be a matter of rooting out the trees and planting up with vine fruits.

Some time ago, Mr. A. G. Strickland (Chief Horticultural Instructor) addressed growers on the subject of codlin control, and gave them an outline of the Government regulations regarding unsprayed trees, etc., and assured them of his department's full co-operation in the enforcing of these regulations. It was realised by growers that as our spraying methods in the past have been on a hit or miss basis, the time was ripe for a change.

No experiments of note have been carried out in our area to determine the flight of moths, so as to arrange a

properly-timed spraying

programme, but this year it will be carried out, and a close watch kept on moth movements, so that growers can be notified by telephone or notices placed in conspicuous places.

Odd trees on channel banks or in isolated places will have to be sprayed or grubbed. Pear growing in this locality is more or less of a side-line, and it often happens that in a 20-acre vineyard we might find half an



Mr. W. R. McKinlay (Ringwood) demonstrating Pruning at a recent Pakenham Field Day.

acre or an acre, or perhaps only a few stray trees. The few odd trees are generally neglected, and consequently cause a considerable infestation to adjoining trees, which the grower is vainly trying to keep clean. However, the fight is on, and we hope for better results than heretofore.

Although it is considered a sideline by those who have a few trees or small acreage, there are many growers who have up to 10 acres planted to Pears, and the total output of Duchess Pears in a normal season amounts to something in the vicinity of 30,000 to 40,000 cases: most of these Pears are dried, but latterly there has been a demand by the canning people for this variety of Pear.

Our trees are prolific bearers, and it is a great relief to be able to dispose of a portion of the crop to the canneries. This outlet has been developing to such proportions that the growers are alive to the need for greater precautions in producing clean fruit.

The Renmark irrigation areas have just been installed with electric light, and the mains have been carried out to every part of the settlement, so that every house can be supplied with both light and power. This is a great convenience, and brings some of the city conveniences into the country. The installation has cost somewhere in the region of £20,000, and is expected to be a revenue earning venture.

This scheme has been in the mind of the chairman (Mr. C. Katekar) for many years, and has been made possible by carefully administering the financial affairs of the Irrigation Trust in the distribution cost of irrigation water, so that an accumulated reserve of £10,000 has been created, and from this reserve the lighting scheme commenced. One contributing factor in bringing about the electrification of the whole area was the establishment of a B class wireless station on the Murray Heights at Spring Cart Gully. This station carries a wave length of 353 metres, for which the Australian Dried Fruits Association has been chiefly instrumental in controlling, and it is anticipated that it will be of great service to the dried fruits industry.—"Nemo."

Renmark, 22/9/35. — The twelfth annual State conference of the Australian Dried Fruits Association was held at Berri on September 20, at which Mr. H. D. Howie presided.

The following members attended—Renmark: Messrs. Howie, Ruston, John Weste, White, Searcy, Waikerie: Messrs. Murdoch, Jamison, Andrews, Odgers. Pyup: Fricker. Berri: R. Curran, Nicholas, Wishart, Stone, S. Ingerson, Johnson. Barmera: G. D. Sims, H. Porter, L. P. White, C. W. Till. Cadell: Messrs. Jorgenson and Hodge. Kingston: Messrs. Chaston and Snow. Moorook: Messrs. Scott and Davis. Mypolonga: H. Barrett. Angaston: D. Fulmer. Clare: J. Victorson. McLaren Flat: Messrs.

Fraser and Brine. S.A. Prunegrowers' Association: Mr. R. Haynes. Agents' Representatives: Messrs. Shepley, Newton, Cooper, Haytor. Co-operative Dried Fruit Sales: Mr. Jones.

Visitors: H. O. Flynn (Media), F. McGlossan (Berri), L. Moss and T. Whellan (Renmark), Messrs. Shields and Hughes (Cadell).

Some important resolutions were passed on for deliberation to the Federal Council meeting, to be held in Melbourne in October.

Mr. Jones, of the Co-op. Dried Fruit Sales (known as the C.D.F.S., and through which most of the production of dried fruit from co-operative packing sheds is sold), made a reassuring statement, and said that the chemically treated fruit had proved itself

free from grub infestation, and that this would have far-reaching effect on the industry. One of the greatest problems this industry has had to face in the past was grubs developing in fruit shipped overseas. The treatment of fruit by fumigation on barges before entering storage warehouses in England had to be carefully carried out, and a constant eye kept on fruit in storage to pre-

APPRECIATION FROM STH. AUSTRALIA.

An interested reader at Renmark, S.A., writes as follows:—

"I think you have made a big improvement in enlarging the 'Fruit World and Market Grower,' and I would like to congratulate you on the interesting lot of subject matter. You seem to have catered for all horticultural and viticultural spheres of interest. Good luck to you."

vent reinfestation. Mr. Jones' remarks were welcomed by growers generally.

A pre-selection ballot was held to decide upon two candidates to stand for the next election of the State Dried Fruits Board, and resulted in the election of Messrs. C. W. Till, of Barmera, and J. B. Murdoch, of Waikerie.

Mr. McGlosson gave a comprehensive outline of his packing sheds' method of arriving at what is known as "Differentials" (the difference in price between the various grades of fruit). Mr. McGlosson's experience over the past six years has convinced him that his method of arriving at differentials early in the season could be successfully carried out, instead of holding back large sums of money for adjustment purposes.

In the evening a social was arranged by the local branch, which was attended by members and leading local townspeople. Mr. R. Curran occupied the chair, and a full toast list was carried out. Mr. Ted Thomas' orchestra gladdened the proceedings with interspersed items.—"Nemo."

Western Australia

Successful Annual Conference at Bridgetown

Conference Recommends Increase of Export Quota for W.A. — Reduction of Overseas Freight — Qualitative, Not Quantitative Restriction of Export; also Color Grading and Packing to Size, Not Count — Increased British Preference — Redwood Case Definitely Favored.

Orchard Registration Fee Approved to Provide Funds for Pest Control.

APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY GROWERS, the majority of whom were delegates, attended the annual conference of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association held at Bridgetown on September 5 and 6, the president (Mr. J. McNeil Martin) presiding. A civic welcome was extended by the Road Board and the visitors were entertained at a dinner on September 6. The agenda comprised 57 motions and several more were added when general business was called on.

The conference was opened by the Director of Agriculture (Mr. G. Sutton) who was present with the Superintendent of Horticulture, (Mr. G. Wickens) and the Plant Nutrition Officer (Dr. Teakie). Parliamentarians present were Messrs. J. H. Prowse M. H. R., L. Craig M.L.C., J. H. Smith, E. V. Brockman and R. S. Sampson M.S.L.A.

Among the most important motions carried were the following:—

That an effort be made to bring about an improvement of the fruit shipping dates and that an appeal be made to the Apple and Pear Council to increase the State's export quota, W.A. being the only State to use the space—and considerably more—than allotted last season.

Reduction of shipping freights will also be a question to be brought before the A. and P. Conference.

Delegates favored qualitative rather than quantitative restrictions on export quotas.

Members of the Shipping Committee stated that the rebate of 2d. per case on export fruit would be paid to growers on consignment fruit only.

The Agricultural Department agreed to forward immediate advice to growers whose fruit was rejected at port of shipment so as to allow faults being corrected without delay.

Color grading for export

was discussed at length and the majority favored no alterations whatever being made, drawing attention to the excellent prices received for Jonathans, the best in 12 years, on the London market which was undoubtedly due to color grading. Eventually it was agreed to recommend a reduction of 10 per cent. in the color grading of Rokewoods and Doughertys.

Conference did not favor allowing growers to export 3½ in. Dunns to the United Kingdom but raised no objections to these being sent to other countries. They also opposed packing to the count in lieu of the existing method of packing to grades.

The Fruit Organisation Board whose duties it is to confer with the Shippers' Committee and officers of the Agricultural Department and decide annually the dates when growers can commence picking the different varieties, were asked to confer with the Superintendent of Horticulture and discuss the export regulations with a view to unanimity.

A proposal from the shippers for an interchange of inspectors was dropped when the chairman stated that Dr. Earl Page, during his visit

to the State, would not agree to the proposal but accepted a proposal for appointment of a co-ordinating officer.

Conference recommended that 3-in. Cleos and 3½ in. Grannies be branded extra fancy for markets other than the United Kingdom.

The introduction of a 2½ in. Jonathan and Yates in lieu of 2½ was very definitely rejected by delegates.

Delegates expressed pleasure at the action of the State Government in again introducing the Plant Diseases Act amendments which would allow of registration fee being fixed for all orchards (an orchard to consist of one tree), the revenue from this source to go towards eradication of fruit fly.

During discussion it was mentioned that there had been no less than 14 outbreaks of codlin moth in Western Australia spread over many years and in every instance it had been wiped out.

When several motions were brought forward urging introduction of regulations to improve the standard of fruit on the local markets the Director of Agriculture and several delegates opposed the proposal objecting to the continual introduction of regulations that in the end would overlap one another.

Conference unanimously supported continued use of the

red wood dump case

for export and agreed to a seasoned and partially dressed box that would weigh approximately 11 lbs.

A bounty on Apples and Pears by way of shipping freight reduction will be sought.

Delegates to the Apple and Pear Council were asked to take strong exception to growers in the Eastern States, N.S.W. in particular, being allowed to ship immature Granny Smiths.

The Department of Agriculture was asked to initiate a scientific investigation into the question of russetting in Apples, particularly Dunns, with a view to reducing the loss in this direction.

That the Federal bonus on fertilizers should be paid on a basis of value rather than weight, was unanimously approved.

The executive was asked to go fully into the costs of consignment fruit with a view to reduction being sought.

Owing to the urgent need for expansion of markets for primary products the Federal Government will be asked to make more liberal agreements with countries who trade very largely with Australia.

Another motion carried was to request the British Government to increase the tariff on foreign fruit entering their ports.

Messrs. J. McNeil Martin (Mt. Barker) and W. P. Scott (Bridgetown) were re-elected to the position of president and vice-president respectively and they were also appointed to represent the State at the A. and P. Council meeting in Tasmania.

Export Markets to Near East are Limited—Long Lines of Standard Varieties Needed—Redwood Dump Box Suitable — Seasonable Spraying Programme.

(Interesting Notes from Mr. H. J. Price, "Illawarra" Orchard, Karragullen, W.A.)

SINGAPORE AS AN OUTLET for Apples is dealt with in a letter just to hand from Mr. H. J. Price, manager of the Illawarra Orchard Ltd., Karragullen, W.A., who recently returned from a visit to the Near East. The letter reads as follows:—

Quite a lot of "Illawarra" Apples are shipped to Singapore—over 6,000 last season, mostly Grannies. This Apple suits their requirements best, as it retains its flavor better than any other variety in the tropical climate, and is a splendid carrier, of course.

Many people seem to think that the market for fruit in Malaya and Dutch East Indies is absolutely unlimited, but from my observations, I do not think that is entirely correct.

As you are aware, a considerable quantity of fruit, particularly Apples, is shipped from both the eastern and western States of Australia. This trade can be increased to a certain extent, but before a large expansion takes place there will need to be an increased measure of prosperity in these importing countries, or we would need to quote cheaper, at which figure it would not pay the grower.

Although there is a tremendous population (40 millions in Java), it is mainly the European and Chinese that consume the imported fruit. The wealthy natives certainly consume some, but most natives cannot afford to purchase. There is a 30 per cent. duty on c.i.f. value on fruit going into Dutch East Indies.

Long standard lines of fruit are required, such as can only be supplied by central packing sheds, and by large

growers with several thousand cases of one variety.

The count is desired in Java, but is not necessary in Malaya.

The redwood dump

box is quite suitable for the trade, and fully dressed boxes are appreciated by the Chinese dealers in Singapore.

.. .. .

Last season we had a record crop of over 25,000 cases, and it was a good season on the whole for producing well-colored and high-quality Apples. There was a severe hailstorm in April, of which our orchard caught the outskirts. About 10 per cent. of Grannies and late varieties were damaged.

The prices for late fruit have been very good, and generally speaking, growers are fairly well pleased with the whole season. We do not desire to alter the grading regulations, particularly regarding color.

For the 1936 crop our orchard looks good for, say, an 80 per cent. crop of last year's. Regarding our

spraying programme,

as you know, we do not need to spray for black spot on Apples or codlin moth. Red mite is our worst pest, and we spray with red oil, 1-20, in the winter to kill the eggs. In early summer an application (sometimes two) of white oil at 1-80 is given to control the actual insect. One application of Bordeaux, 6-6-50, at "pink-ing" stage controls spot on Pears, which has never been bad on our orchard.

Apple Export Control Board

Strong Opposition in Western Australia.

When in Western Australia recently the Minister for Commerce, Dr. Earle Page, told a meeting of fruitgrowers at Mount Barker that the Commonwealth Government was prepared to bring in legislation for an Apple Export Control Board.

Mr. A. T. Booth, who is secretary both of the Mt. Barker Cool Stores and of the W.A. Fruitgrowers Association, advises that the growers gave Dr. Page to understand they were opposed to any Apple and Pear Control Board. This view was endorsed at the annual conference of the W.A. Fruitgrowers Association,

and delegates to the forthcoming Apple and Pear Export Conference, at Hobart, have been instructed to vote against any scheme of compulsory control.

THE LASCIVIOUS LEMON.

"Cheerful Charlie" says that Mr. Hitler, what lives in Germany, has declared the Lemon to be lascivious, and that he's going to eat Rhubarb in future.

So he's going to stick up for the sticks of Rhubarb, is he? Oh, well, he likes using a stick anyway. Perhaps they don't get the "flu" in Germany, and so don't need Lemons to help cure 'em. Anyhow, there's one consolation: He won't get the pip any longer, so that's one consolation.

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CODLIN MOTH TREE BAND

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TASMANIA

The Kettering Experimental Plot

E. Malling Stocks Under Test — New Varieties of Apples — Experiments With Berry Fruits.

(By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

[An experimental area is conducted by the Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture at Kettering. Tests are here carried out regarding many phases of fruit production. The following report will be found of interest to all readers.—Ed. "F.W. & M.G."]

THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS experienced during the season whilst generally inducing vigorous growth seriously affected fruit cropping, especially Strawberries and Raspberries, and fungal troubles were prevalent.

Apple Stocks.

Experimental plots have now been established in the Huon, Derwent Valley, Tasman's Peninsula, W. Tamar and Spreyton districts in which selected varieties propagated on the E. Malling stocks have been planted. The development of these should be interesting and provide useful information regarding the general effects of the stocks, which range from "very dwarfing" to "extremely vigorous" on the growth and fruit of the selected Apple varieties.

A large number of trees and stocks have been distributed to nurserymen and interested orchardists. Propagation is being continued and a number of trees will be available next season.

Cider Apples.

Scions of the best type European Cider varieties have been introduced and trees successfully propagated this season. It is proposed to plant small areas of these in the principal districts. The problem of the profitable disposal of waste Apples is at present interesting a number of orchardists. The varieties imported should be useful for blending purposes and improving the product from commercial varieties.

Commercial Apple Varieties.

A number of new varieties of Apples have been introduced and propagated for trial and distribution in the different fruit districts. These comprise the following:—Golden Delicious, Rainer, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, McIntosh Red (early fruiting), Crimson Cox's Orange Pippin and Melba.

Experimental plots of Golden Delicious, one of the most promising varieties, have been established in the Huon, South Arm, Spreyton and Eastern centres. A large number of scions and trees have also been made available to orchardists for grafting and planting purposes.

Raspberries.

With the idea of improving the quality of Raspberries used for processing and particularly for canning purposes, a number of varieties have been imported and tested against the standard types in cultivation.

Of these Lloyd George has consistently given good results both from a cropping and processing viewpoint.

A number of seedlings of the Lloyd George type have been propagated and amongst these several showing early and late fruiting characteristics have been selected. A number of these are of fine quality and flavour and will be useful in considerably extending the fruiting season. One of the best of the Canadian varieties has also been introduced this season and is in course of propagation.

Plantations of Lloyd George have now been established in nearly all districts and a number of growers have now some fine beds in commercial cultivation.

Gooseberries.

A selection has been obtained of Tasmanian and overseas varieties,

some of which are developing very promising berries. These will be propagated and a small area laid down for cropping and processing tests. It is also proposed to select a number of types, which may be suitable for shipment to mainland markets.

Black Currants.

Sufficient rooted cuttings have now been obtained from the stock bushes for a commercial test. These will be planted during the spring of 1935. The most promising of the varieties are Goliath, which is a vigorous grower developing large sized fine flavoured fruits, Seabrook's Black, and a selected strain of Booskoop. Several of these, besides possessing desirable processing qualities should also be useful for shipping purposes.

Strawberries.

Following the results of recent English Strawberry trials a number of the best varieties were imported and have been successfully established at Kettering during the present season. These comprise Tardive de Leopold, Sir Joseph Paxton, Oberschlesien and Royal Sovereign. Experimental plots of these for a commercial test have been planted this season and a number of plants distributed amongst interested growers.

Hazel Nuts.

The cuttings of the commercial variety Corylus colurna, which is principally grown in Turkey and exported to all parts of the world, supplied through Messrs. Cadbury's of Bournville, England, have developed into fine trees. These have been planted this season upon selected areas in the W. Tamar and Derwent Valley districts.

A number of layers have also been obtained for further propagation.

New Importations.

Peaches.—Amongst the early Peaches imported, May Flower, Watts Champion, and Le Vainquer fruited last season, the former is a good quality Peach that ripens about mid-December and should be a valuable addition to the dessert trade. A number of the most popular hardy Canadian varieties have also been imported and will be tested.

Blue Berries (Vaccinium).—During the last few months a selection of commercial varieties and promising Blueberry crosses were obtained from the Canadian Dominion Experimental Farm and have been potted and placed under glass until spring. This fruit is very popular in many parts of America and is particularly suited to peaty soils of an acid nature.

Cherries.—Several trees of the true Lambert Cherry, imported direct from America, have made very satisfactory growth. Wood has been obtained for grafting purposes and the trees planted in permanent positions.

General.

Since the establishment of the Kettering Plot which is very small in area (being just under two acres) a great deal of useful work has been performed especially in the introduction and testing of new fruit varieties.

Facilities have also been provided to the officers of C.S.I.R. to carry out other important experimental work in connection with fruit.

The estimated value of plants distributed to orchardists and berry fruitgrowers throughout Tasmania since the inception of the plot now approximates £450.

ADVERTISING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS.

By means of talkie pictures the Commonwealth Government is giving good publicity to Australian primary industries. Among the 20 pictures are "Australian Oranges," "Concentrated Sunshine," "Fruit Canning," "Australian Apples," "Picturesque Tasmania," "Australian Eggs," etc. These films, among others, are being used by the London Director of Australian Trade Publicity, Mr. A. E. Hyland, also by Mr. A. H. O'Connor, U.S.A. representative of the National Travel Association, Mr. Nesbitt, Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, and Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Trade Commissioner in Canada, while use of these pictures is being made by the Trade Commissioners in the East, the Dept. of Agriculture, Batavia, and others. Ralph Connor, the noted author, who was recently in Australia, has taken some of these films back to Canada for a lecturing tour there.

PATENT FLAME THROWER.

Useful for Weed Destruction.

A patent flame thrower has been developed by a Sydney man, Mr. W. H. Geake, for burning off weeds. Under test, dense patches of Blackberry and thick undergrowth 15 feet tall were rapidly destroyed. The operator can carry the machine on his back. The flame (200 degs. Centigrade) can be projected from 2 feet to 30 feet; the flame is produced with Shell flame-thrower oil, which costs just over 7d. per gallon. Four gallons, costing 2/4, will last two hours. It is useful for burning up grasshoppers.

The spray can be used as an emergency fire extinguisher. Complete with seven jets, the machine, called the "Moffat-Virtue Portable Flame Thrower," costs £12/18/-, and can be purchased from the agents, Messrs. Mitchell & Co. Pty. Ltd., West Footscray.

The nozzle is adjustable, and the machine is capable of being used for spraying fruit trees.

For the Majority

FEW are so fortunately placed that the future holds no problems and since it is apparent that the majority of people receive moderate incomes, it is just as obvious that the majority can attain financial independence only by systematic saving.

After all, some sacrifice, some self-discipline is unavoidable if anything worth while is to be gained.

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Motor Cars, Trucks, Tractors

Tractor Fuel.

Kerosene Should be Used.

The motor car engine is designed to run on motor spirit, while a tractor is designed to run on kerosene. This means that the whole of the carburettor and the induction system are designed for a particular purpose, and if kerosene is used in a motor car engine, the engine will not function, owing to the fact that it is not designed to operate on such a fuel.

In the tractor considerable heat is given to the induction system in order to ensure that the kerosene will vaporise sufficiently and arrive in the cylinder in a condition to be burned. If an attempt is made to use a heavier fuel than kerosene without making

any alteration to the tractor, it will be found that fuel will not arrive in the cylinder in a suitable condition to be burned, with the result that excessive crankcase dilution will occur.

If the induction system is heated to a greater extent it may be possible to get the fuel into the cylinder in a reasonable condition, but as the induction system is heated to a greater extent, so the efficiency of the engine falls off badly, and instead of developing, say, 20 h.p., which it is possible to develop on kerosene, it is only possible to develop 15 h.p. on the heavier fuel, and that at the expense of dilution of the crankcase oil, which means the more frequent changing of that oil.

The total result of using a heavier fuel than kerosene in a tractor is usually a cheaper fuel bill, a higher lu-

bricating oil bill, and a worn tractor. For this reason, the Shell Co., to whom we are indebted for this information, strongly urge tractor owners to use the fuel for which the tractor was built,—that is, kerosene.

MOTOR ALCOHOL FROM BY-PRODUCTS.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL as a motor fuel has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in European countries, which have little or no natural petroleum resources. The main factors urging the manufacture of synthetic motor fuel include the inability to obtain petrol from abroad in sufficient and economical quantities, the desire to be self-contained, and the laudable desire to use agricultural products to the nth degree, the latter being perhaps the most outstanding motive.

The success of the attempt to manufacture motor fuel has been varied. Germany seems to have made the most success of the attempt, although some other countries have voted it impracticable. The farm products experimented with to date have been Potatoes, Sugar-beets, treacle by-products, fruits, grains and various vegetables. In view of Australia's apparent inability to discover oil in commercial quantities and her dependence upon the too-high-priced supplies from petrol monopolies, the discovery of practical means of manufacturing motor fuel from agricultural products would be a God-send to the producer.

STARTING.

Hint Worth Knowing.

A useful hint given by an overseas expert is as follows: — "If a quick start is not forthcoming it is a good practice, whether the carburettor be a modern 'self-starter' or one of the old strangler types, to pause for half a minute after the first try. The reason for this is that forced evaporation produces intense local cold, so that, however well proportioned the petrol and air may be, and however good the initial disintegration, the spray is apt in very cold weather to be condensed by latent heat action to a semi-frozen deposit. The half-minute pause will allow the temperature of the manifold to rise enough for natural evaporation to take place."

BALLOON TYRES.

Benefits to Truck Users.

The growing popularity of the low-pressure balloon tyre on cars and commercial vehicles is not surprising, for the advantages in its favor cannot be disputed.

Amongst the benefits derived from the use of balloon tyres on commercial vehicles are reduced chassis maintenance, protection for fragile loads, faster average speeds, greater traction on all classes of roads, better braking control, and on rough surfaces increased petrol mileage. These advantages accrue because the thinner walls flex more easily, and generate less heat. The latter feature minimises the risk of separation of the cord fabric in the casing of cover, and also increases the life of the air tube. Another important point is that the lower inflation pressure at which "Balloons" are run, decreases the tension on the cords in casing, thereby adding to mileage life of these covers.

According to the "Dunlop Perdurian Bulletin," practically all new motor cars sold in the Commonwealth are now equipped with the low pressure tyres, whilst a large proportion of the new commercial motor vehicles being sold are similarly equipped. Realising the benefits associated with the service from balloon truck tyres, a large number of Australian owners of commercial vehicles have had their trucks converted from high-pressure type tyres to the more modern low-pressure balloon type, and with particularly satisfactory results.

CREEPING OF TYRE VALVES.

The lock-nut which holds the projecting valve of the inner tube to the rim of the wheel should be kept tight for two reasons. Firstly, it will then prevent the tube from creeping, and, secondly, the fibre or leather underside of the lock-nut prevents mud and water from finding its way inside the casing. If it is noticed that the valve stem is not at a right angle to the rim, but has dragged, the best course is to jack up the wheel, let the air out of the tyre, and then bring the valve into position again and screw down the lock-up hard.

SERVICE TO "CHEVROLET" OWNERS.

Preston Motors New Scheme.

In order to give better service to their clients, Preston Motors Pty. Ltd. have organised a method of, as they state in a well-printed brochure, "Bringing service to the owner instead of the owner to service."

By establishing a complete chain of stations throughout the metropolitan area, they are offering users of Chevrolet cars and trucks a most convenient service. Five of these stations are already in operation, located at the corner of Chapel and Garden-streets, South Yarra; 181 High-street, Malvern, near Glenferrie-road; corner of Spencer and Dudley streets, West Melbourne; Franklin-street, between Elizabeth and Queen-streets, city, and in Queen's-parade, between Wellington and Gold-street, Clifton Hill. Other stations will be added as suitable sites are available.

By the dotting of such stations at convenient points, staffed by experts, every car and truck owner is assured of complete facilities for any emergency, and quick despatch, an important factor in these busy days.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of this enterprising firm in our advertising columns. Whilst each station is a complete unit, the direction of all branches is controlled from the head office in Russell-street.

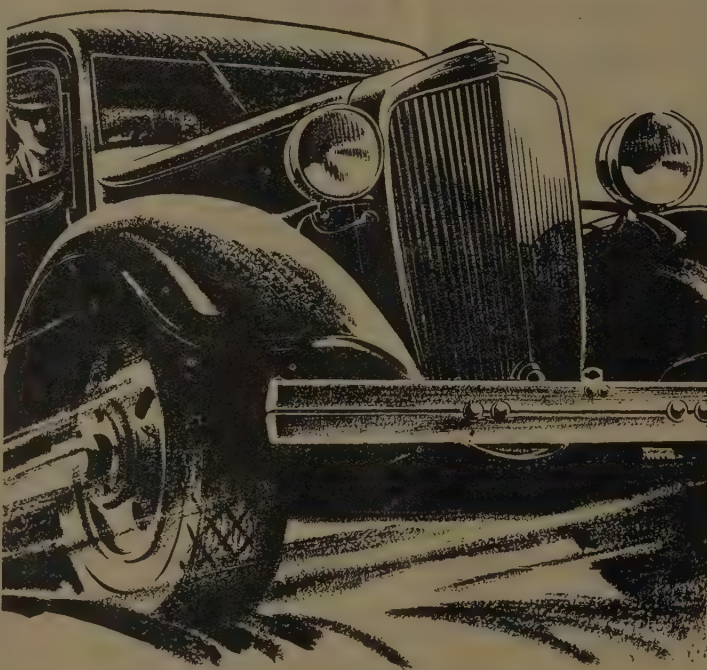
TROUBLE.

"John, how is the car running?" enquired a wife of her husband.

"Not so good," admitted John. "There was a little miss in it last night."

"Yes," said the wife, "I found her gloves and handkerchief."

Money-Making Features of the new range of CHEVROLET TRUCKS



MORE POWER.
BIGGER BRAKES.
NEW PRESSURE
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IMPROVED
HEAVY DUTY
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and many other
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Best feature of all is Chevrolet's low price. See the new models to-day. Compare them feature by feature, with any other truck in the market, and you will realise that Chevrolet is the World's most popular truck, solely because it offers the World's finest value.

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CELERY CULTURE.

A Healthful and Profitable Vegetable — Spring Seed Sowing — Single, Double and Broad Bed Plantings — Blanching — Pest and Disease Control — Recommended Varieties.

(By T. D. Raphael, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT that Celery is amongst the most popular and, when properly grown, the most lucrative of vegetables at present cultivated. It is a prime favourite particularly during the autumn and winter months, the blanched leaf stalks and stems being consumed either in the raw state or as a cooked vegetable. Unblanched portions of the leaf stalks are used in soups, and an extract has been made, popularly known as "Celery salt," which is much used for flavouring purposes.

Botanically, Celery belongs to the Umbelliferae, a family which also includes such important vegetables as Parsley, Parsnips and Carrots. It is biennial in habit, and consequently requires to be

sown early under glass

in order to produce large, well-developed stocks for consumption the following winter. Given the correct type of soil, the main essentials to be observed in cultivation are: Careful handling of the young plants in the early stages, adequate water supply throughout their growth, and spraying to combat disease.

In order to facilitate the perusal of this account, the various phases of culture will be outlined under separate headings and the main recommendations and methods detailed in turn.

Seed and Sowing.

The success of a celery crop depends in the first instance on the selection of reliable seed free from disease and true to type and variety. It is estimated that about 60,000 seeds go to the ounce, but as germination may be only 50 per cent., and certain losses are bound to occur amongst the seedlings, most growers base their requirements on 10,000 setting-out plants to the ounce of seed. Celery seed is generally sown from September to November in shallow boxes containing 3 to 4 inches of fine, rich, friable soil with sufficient humus to avoid any danger of drying out.

Owing to the fineness of the seed a preliminary mixing of the seed and dry soil is recommended as this will facilitate even distribution. Seed may also be sown in prepared beds with drills 2 inches apart; in neither case should the soil covering the seed be more than one-eighth of an inch deep.

Glass-houses or hot-beds are used for the earliest sowings, but cold frames, if properly regulated, are generally satisfactory here for main crop sowings.

If fresh soil is obtained for the seed bed no preliminary soil treatment is required. If, however, old soil is used, partial sterilisation with formalin at the rate of one pint to six gallons is recommended. Where the latter system is adopted the bed should be covered in with sacking (soaked in a similar formalin solution) for 48 hours after treatment, and no sowing done until all fumes of formalin have dispersed. An alternative course (when serious disease is not anticipated) is to water the bed, after sowing, with Cheshunt Compound. This mixture is made by grinding eleven parts by weight of ammonium carbonate and two parts of copper sulphate together and sealing in an airtight bottle for twenty-four hours. A solution is then made by dissolving 1 oz. in 2 galls. of water. A further application can be given, if desired, when the seedlings are well through.

After sowing, the beds or boxes should be covered up and have a width of hessian placed on the surface of the soil until germination takes place, watering (when necessary) being done through this.

In regard to temperatures, 70 degrees can be maintained with advantage until the seedlings appear (three to four weeks), after which this should be reduced to an average of 65 degrees. Air and light are admitted freely so that strong, stocky plants are produced. Water is given when necessary, either by placing the boxes for a short time in a shallow bath containing an inch or so of water, or by sprinkling with a fine hose from above. It is advisable to shade from strong sun in the early stages, as a check through excessive heat or dryness at this period may produce deleterious results at a later date.

Transplanting and Bedding.

When the seedlings in the boxes have attained a height of three to four inches, or have two well-developed rough leaves, they should be lifted, separated, and pricked out in beds with a dibber, at about two inches square. This is a tedious operation to one unused to nursery work, but a practised worker has little difficulty in planting out 8,000 seedlings in a day.

The preparation of the frame beds is very important. Six inches of well rotted manure, compressed by tramping, should be placed in the bottom and covered with about three inches of a rich compost; this also should be firmed prior to planting, and the beds then divided into six-foot sections.

After planting, the frames must be closed down and shaded for a day or two so that rotting may be encouraged and transpiration reduced to a minimum. Following this, however, after a gradual transition stage, air and light should be admitted freely, the aim being to pro-

Bacterial Blight on Beans.

INFECTION CAN BE DETECTED IN 24 HOURS BY SOAKING THE SEED

VALUE OF SCARLET RUNNERS.

THE BACTERIAL DISEASE on French Beans which has caused great loss to Bean growers throughout Australia is being intensively studied. Early planted Canadian Wonders are particularly susceptible; wilt resistant varieties are being sought by scientists.

Mr. R. D. Wilson, B.Agr.Sc., Assistant Biologist, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, recently stated that infected seed was the most important, if not the only, medium, by which bacterial blight is carried over from season to season.

With a view to determining the effect of the various factors on the infective capacity of infusions prepared from samples of Bean seeds, experiments were continued using several samples of severely and lightly diseased seed.

After giving details of scientific experiments conducted Mr. Wilson summarises his experiments as follows:—

Summary.

Soaking of infected Bean seed in water prior to sowing is of value in testing samples for the presence of bacterial blight. Pre-soaking results in an increase in the number of infected plants, and is more useful for accelerating the appearance of disease symptoms in the case of moderately and severely infected seed than of lightly infected seed.

The fact that a sample of Bean seeds is severely affected with bacterial blight can be demonstrated within a few days by soaking some of the seeds in water for a period less than 24 hours, and inoculating the infusion into Bean pods on growing plants or into fresh pods placed in a moist chamber.

Scarlet Runner Beans Advocated.

In a report from a firm of well-known seed growers in New Zealand, the following is stated:—

Owing no doubt to the poor crops in Australia, there is a better demand for French Beans this year than usual. It seems rather strange to us, that more Scarlet Runner Beans are not grown in Australia, particularly of the Improved Longer Podded varieties.

These are quite free from the wilt disease. They are heavy croppers, and the Beans are decidedly more fleshy and meaty than any French Beans, also they are much better for home potting or preserving.

In England there are many times as many Scarlet Runner types than all varieties of French Beans put together. We feel confident that (especially in the cooler parts) if they were given a thorough trial, they would to a very large extent solve the problem of providing green Beans free from disease for the Australian market.

duce healthy, stocky plants.

Two Bordeaux sprayings at intervals of three to four weeks should be applied to give protection against the deadly leaf spot fungus and other minor troubles.

At no period should the plants be allowed to become short of water, as this will encourage "bolting," with disastrous results.

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The selection of suitable varieties is undoubtedly of primary importance; but, whilst most large Celery producing localities have a few particular favourites, it will generally be found that these are selections rather than distinct varieties, and that there is a considerable amount of synonymous nomenclature throughout. It has already been mentioned that certain groups of varieties lend themselves to particular methods of culture, and a few

representative types will be mentioned below.

For cultivation in peaty soils the English varieties White Gem (dwarf early), Bibby's Defiance (dwarf), Sandringham and Solid White can be recommended; the last mentioned is an old but excellent variety which is not given to suckering. Giant Pascal, as grown in America, is also a fine green-stemmed type. Of the pink-stemmed varieties Clayworth Pink excels and has the advantage of resistance to frost injury. The so-called "self-blanching" types which are much cultivated in America and have come into favour in Australia are White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching. Paris Golden, a white-stemmed French variety, is suitable, in common with the previous two varieties, for growing under the "broad bed" and "double row" systems.—Tas. Journal of Agric.

(To be continued.)

Fischers Manurial Insecticide

(From the Original German Formulae)

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POSITIVELY KILLS Snails, Shellback, Grubs, Pea-mite, Canary-mite, Woolly Aphis, Caterpillars, Borers, Beetles, Moths, Fruit Fly, Bugs, Red Spiders, Thrips, Tomato Moths, Termites, Cut Worms and other pests of Plant and Soil. MAY BE USED AS DUST, SPRAY, OR MANURE.

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FRENCH BEANS

NEGRO LONGPOD: A Perfect Market Type. Long, straight pod; good color; heavy cropper; early and wilt resistant. The Bean you will grow eventually for sure profit. Price 50/- bus., 15/- 3 bus., F.O.R.

ALSO IN STOCK: Emperor William, Brown Beauty, Surprise, Longsword, Masterpiece, Pale Dun, Etc.

CLIMBERS: Epicure, Perfection, Scarlet Runner, Scarlet Emperor, General McKay, Prizewinner, White Monarch, Czar, White Dutch, Caselkne, Etc.

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Wm. C. CARTER, Grower & Importer

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VEGETABLES AT MELBOURNE SHOW.

Owing to an unfavorable season the display of vegetables at the Melbourne Royal Agricultural Show were below average as regards number of entries. However, the high quality of the vegetables exhibited was very pleasing, and favorable comments were made by the judge, Mr. G. Stayner.

Two new classes

were introduced this year—(1) Celery, (2) Asparagus for Canning. For high-quality Celery R. A. Davie was the winner; he also scored in other sections; for canning Asparagus the honors, out of six entries, went to G. Miller.

The judge pointed out only one competitor staged Asparagus in a suitable condition for canning. He stated that stalks for canning should be uniform, not exceeding 6½ inches in length, and be as white as possible. Further, stalks should be nice and round, and should not have commenced to open out as for market Asparagus.

The winning Marrows displayed by E. A. le Page, of Cheltenham, were really first class: this exhibitor secured other prizes.

Prize-winners were as follows:—Collection of Vegetables (12 Distinct Kinds): R. A. Davie. Collection of Vegetables for Exhibitors Who Have Not Won a First Prize at Any Previous Royal Show: Scott Bros. Cabbages (6), Any Variety: A. and H. Marriott, 1; R. A. Davie, 2. Cauliflowers: A. and H. Marriott, 1; R. A. Davie, 2. Silver Beet (curled), Rhubarb Giant and Early Spring, Carrots (colored) and Stump Root, Turnips (white and yellow), Lettuce, Radishes (round other than Chinese), Celery, Citron Preserving Melon, Parsnips, Turks Cap, Red Beet—R. A. Davie, 1, with E. A. le Page 2 in most instances.

For Leeks, Radishes (long), Broad Beans, Vegetable Marrows, the winner was E. A. le Page.

Asparagus (suitable for canning): G. Miller, 1; Foster and Foster, 2; D. A. Haigh, 3. Asparagus (suitable for market): G. Miller, 1; R. A. Davie, 2; D. A. Haigh, 3. Pumpkin, Tri-ramble C. Jiggins, 1; E. A. le Page, 2; R. A. Davie, 3.

VEGETABLE TRIAL GROUNDS.

Proposed Activity of Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association.

At the annual meeting of the Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria, held at the Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on September 2, it was decided to give consideration to the establishment of trial grounds at the Burnley School of Horticulture, and a workable scheme, backed with official assistance be placed before the Minister of Agriculture.

In speaking on this matter, the president, Mr. Jas. Railton, considered some action should be taken to test out varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, plants, etc., on a site where members could keep in touch with the trials, and survey the results from time to time.

PRUNING OF TOMATOES.

Induces Early Ripening.

THE PRUNING OF TOMATOES is a most important operation in the production of early fruit, states a leaflet issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. It is no exaggeration to say that, by careful pruning the Tomatoes are made to ripen a month earlier than they otherwise would.

All lateral growth of shoots should be pinched off, leaving only the main stem, which is trained up the lath. A

lateral shoot starts from just above a leaf on the main stem. The leaf is not interfered with, but the shoot is pinched off as close to the stem as possible without damaging the leaf.

The trusses of bloom which give the fruit are thrown out along the main stem. Care is to be taken not to injure these when pruning.

Whenever laterals appear they are pinched off, but when the plant reaches the top of the stake the laterals are allowed to remain.

Pruning and tying can be carried out at the same time, but during the early portion of the season it may be necessary to do one pruning before the first tying of the plants to the bamboos or laths takes place. As the season progresses the tying up, using hay bands or other available material, will be necessary at intervals of every foot of growth. When tying it should be made certain that the string is sufficiently tight to prevent the plant swaying about with the wind and becoming injured or breaking off, and yet loose enough to prevent choking as the plant expands in growth.

The Tomatoes start to ripen from the base of the plant, and the ripening proceeds gradually towards the top.

N.S.W. POTATO GROWERS.

The Great Importance of Certified Seed.

THE annual meeting of the N.S.W. Potato Growers' Association was held on September 18, Mr. J. Moad presiding in the absence of the president, Mr. J. E. Dodds, who is in England.

Reports revealed that Potato growers, generally, had had a very satisfactory season, the demand for certified seed had been remarkable, and all orders could not be filled. Confidence was expressed that the major-

ity of growers would in future demand certified seed, so satisfactory had been the results obtained through its use.

It was decided to request the Minister for Transport to close the existing Potato market at Alexandria when the proposed wholesale Potato market within the municipal markets area was available for occupation.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. E. Dodds; vice-presidents, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Moad and Bancroft; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. L. Shute.

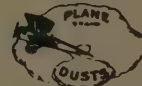
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

At the September meeting of the executive of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, Mr. J. B. Randell presided.

Counts or Sizes. It was resolved to aim at having "counts" on cases of export fruit, instead of sizes.

1936 Export. Decided to advise O.S.R.A. that the preliminary estimate of export fruit was — Apples, 800,000 cases, of which 500,000 cases would be for March shipment. Pears — Feb. 16,000 cases, March 30,000, April 20,000.

Annual Meeting. Decided this to be held on November 15.



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Export & Commercial News

Fruit News from London

VIEWS OF MR. J. B. MILLS — EMPIRE IMPORTS INCREASING.

Interesting Scientific Discoveries — Evolving a New Banana.

(By L. Bruce Purton, Special Representative in London of the "Fruit World and Market Grower.")

I recently had the pleasure of meeting in London Mr. J. B. Mills, President of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. Although over here on personal business, he gave a good deal of his time while in England to problems affecting the fruit industry. Mr. Mills will have returned to Melbourne by the time this is in print. He had several consultations with the Empire Apple and Pear Council, and in addition to his London investigations, visited leading members of the fruit trade in Liverpool and Glasgow.

Mr. Mills stated that his impression was that there was a very satisfactory improvement in the attitude of the trade generally toward Australian fruit, particularly Apples and Pears. He found that members of the trade definitely appreciated the co-operative effort of Australian and New Zealand exporters to keep quantities within the limits of the ability of the market to consume the fruit at reasonable prices. The elimination of unsuitable varieties and of the plain grade fruit was having the effect of building up confidence among dealers throughout the country.

"While still a long way from attaining to the remarkable position of Canada and America, whose goods are confidently bought without sight, there is not the same nervousness about our goods as there used to be," said Mr. Mills. "It behoves Australia," he added, to continue the good work with the object of eventually placing our industry in the same favorable position as that enjoyed by our competitors.

Use of Outer Ports.

"The question of the wider distribution of our commodities through the different ports of Britain is one which must receive careful consideration," Mr. Mills continued. "Some authorities here believe that we are not making the fullest use of the outside ports. This matter is one which must always be treated with caution, as it would be futile to overload any particular port outside London. The fact must always be kept in mind that London's population of eight millions must remain the principal consuming centre for the bulk of our exports.

"It is interesting to learn, in this connection, that some of the main London receivers would be prepared to receive their goods (or, at least, some proportion of them) through Southampton, as they state that discharge at this port would enable them to get an earlier delivery at very little, if any, extra cost.

Permanent Fresh Fruit Board.

"With regard to the closer co-operation of the Empire sections of the industry, it is proposed to hold a conference in London in September, 1936, with a view to creating a permanent board in London to deal with all matters affecting Empire producers of fresh fruit. This is a matter that will have to be dealt with by the Australian Apple and Pear Council, and also by other Australian fruit interests.

"The market at the moment is being practically entirely supplied with Apples and Pears from the United

States and Canada, and will continue to be so for the rest of the season, owing to the almost complete failure of the English fruit crops. As the consignments from the United States and Canada are very heavy, it is not expected that there will be any real shortage, but it is hoped that prices will be maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level, in which case the way should be made for a good reception of the incoming Australian 1936 crop.

"We should, therefore," concluded Mr. Mills, "endeavour to keep our standards of quality and pack to the highest state of perfection, so that the public will be willing to extend fairly sound prices into our season."

Iodine Paper Wrappings.

A recent report of the Food Investigation Board recommends the wrapping of fruit in iodine paper, which, it is claimed, has great preservative qualities. This iodine paper, it is stated, retards the development and fungal rotting of fruit without impairing its appearance or flavor, and without hastening its ripening.

Bunches of Grapes so wrapped remain free from mould much longer than when wrapped in plain paper, so do Tomatoes and Oranges, and brown rot in Plums and Peaches has also been reduced by this means.

Artificial Vitamin C.

The report also draws attention to the advisability of impregnating canned fruits and vegetables with artificially made Vitamin C, preventer of scurvy.

Investigations have been carried out with synthetic Vitamin C, which has been shown to be identical with the natural vitamin in its chemical structure and biological activity, the object being to discover whether it could be added to such foods as Runner Beans, Spinach, Apples and Apple jelly.

The loss of the added vitamin was found to be never greater than 25 per cent., and usually much less, thus showing that the artificial vitamin remains substantially stable during the canning.

Preserving Apples in Their Own Breath.

The preserving of Apples by gas storage may eventually have a serious effect on the Apple export trade from Australia to Britain, judging by the following report which appeared in the London "Daily Telegraph" recently—

Fresh English Apples all the year round have become a conceivable possibility. Such rapid advances are being made in the science of gas storage at temperatures well above freezing point that growers all over the country are adding gas storage plants to their orchard equipment.

It is impossible to tell these Apples from newly-picked ones. They come out of the store as green and fresh and sweet in flavour as the day they went in.

For some time, scientists, under the lead of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge and the

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have been experimenting with storing Apples in this way, but each variety has to be separately tested.

Bramleys were the first, and we know now that they are suitable for this treatment, and are being stored on a commercial scale. Last year Cox's Orange Pippins were tried. They are being taken out now, and are emerging in perfect condition.

Not the least amazing part of this process is that the Apple makes its own gas to preserve itself. Apples breathe out carbon dioxide, and this is the gas used for keeping them. So the Apple is preserved in its own breath.

As soon as they are picked they are laid in chambers which are lined with tin, and have every joint sealed with vaseline. The door is shut when the chamber is full, and the whole apparatus is made gas-tight.

If other varieties of Apples yield as successfully to this treatment as Bramleys and Cox's Orange, it would be possible to provide ourselves with Apples indistinguishable from freshly picked fruit all the year round. It would mean increasing our acreage of Apples by about 20,000.

Breeding a New Banana.

The Imperial Botanical Conference was also held in London just recently. I looked in at one session, but, finding the discussions too far up in the intellectual stratosphere for me to follow, I was on the point of leaving, when a delegate got up and began to talk about a new Banana he was evolving. This was more my weight, so I stayed. He was Professor E. E. Cheeseman, of the West Indies. He read a very interesting paper on the new Banana. From what he said I gathered that Bananas are very susceptible to what is known as Panama disease, and that the finding of an effective antidote had in the past proved to be difficult to discover. The solution towards which Professor Cheeseman is working is the evolution of a Banana with a natural resistance to Panama disease. Judging from his remarks, however, I gathered that there is much research to be done before the desired Banana is an established fact.

Imports from Empire Increasing.

A report has just been issued by the Imperial Economic Committee dealing with fruit supplies in Britain during last year. The report says—"Although the production of fresh

fruit in the United Kingdom is increasing, on the average, about three-quarters of the supplies available for consumption are imported from the overseas Empire and foreign countries, and here also a marked increase has been recorded. In the past 25 years the trend of raw fruit imports has been consistently upward, and imports are now nearly twice as great as before the war. The proportion of the total imports received from Empire countries averaged 32.8 per cent. in the years 1929-33, and was as high as 45.9 per cent. in 1934, as compared with only 15.1 per cent. in 1909-13.

TRADE PUBLICITY IN CANADA.

Apples Were Included in the Australian Exhibits at Toronto.

THE Department of Commerce has received advice from the Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, Mr. L. R. Macgregor, that, by arrangement with the leading department stores in Winnipeg and Vancouver, the entire Australian Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, August 23 to Sept. 7, will be moved for re-erection in those stores immediately after the completion of the exhibition.

The entire cost of the erection and arrangement of the display and of the electricity, show cards, advertising, etc., will be met by the Department Stores concerned, and under this arrangement a cheap and beneficial publicity will be obtained for the Australian produce included in the exhibit.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Ross (F. W. Moore & Co. Ltd., London), the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was able to arrange for an interesting and appreciated display of Australian Apples at the Toronto exhibition.

Messrs. L. P. Rosen & Son, Fernhill Nursery, Carlingford, N.S.W., in their report for 1935 state that there has been a large demand for citrus trees, particularly for New Zealand and Rarotonga Island.

The demand for Pear trees in 1935 was abnormal, there had also been a great demand for Granny Smith Apples, Jonathan and Delicious, but Cherry trees did not sell as freely as they used to some years ago.

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Australian Apples in United Kingdom

Color Grading Approved — Sturmers Increasing in Favor.
Reduction of Varieties Urged, Also Standardisation of Cases.

(Report from Australia House.)

IN A REPORT from Australia House, London, prepared in July, the following comments are made regarding Apples by the fruit inspection officer Mr. P. T. Plunkett:—

It may be taken that in good seasons it is easy to form an optimistic opinion about our fruit, but from my inspections of the boats it is evident that both growers and inspectors endeavoured to bring up the grades to the good position they now occupy.

Our first two shipments showed promise of very good Apples, but subsequently in the next few boats quality fluctuated and it was difficult to attribute any definite reason for

this. Some bitter pit showed, particularly on Cleopatras, whilst some King David suffered from internal breakdown and bitter pit. However, these instances are unimportant when compared with the total shipments.

As regards the introduction of "colour grading," I think the Apples have been selected in this respect carefully and with judgment. None the less I have had frequently to refer to shortage of colour in Apples such as Jonathans to enable the difference between the loading colour and the out-turn colour to be compared. On the whole, however, results have been satisfactory.

"Middle Class" Apples have this year turned out attractively in many instances, thus Apples such as Pomme de Neige and Geveston Fanny, which I have condemned as being unsatisfactory for export because of their poor type and the low prices they bring, have this season shown brightness and colour and good values are being obtained for them.

British buyers have, however, got into the habit of asking for varieties such as Cox's Orange Pippin, Granny Smith, Dunn, Cleopatra, and to cooking varieties Alfriston and French Crab. Duke of Clarence and varieties of this kind, although arriving in splendid condition and colour, command little or no attention.

The Ribston Pippin from Tasmania is an excellent eating Apple, but "bitter pit" has been so bad in this variety that the demand is affected detrimentally.

Sturmers are growing constantly in favour and late arrivals this season may make good prices.

I would say that to date selection and care in packing have been good, but I would still consider the advisability of limiting varieties, omitting especially those that are not bringing satisfactory prices.

Prices.—The Continent for some time has been nibbling at purchases of our Apples. The Port of Liverpool created a surprise at Whitsun by raising our prices by nearly 2/- per case. The effect was a firm feeling in all ports. London's following sale, although not establishing high prices, showed a very firm tendency. Hull has responded to the demand from the Continent, for which this port is most convenient. Credit restrictions are still a difficulty, but enquiries are increasing from all Continental countries.

Owing to continued summer rains here the Strawberry and Cherry crops have been damaged, and competition from these fruits is considerably lessened. Rains and late frosts have also affected the English Apple crop in some districts seriously.

Standardisation of cases is as desirable as ever. I recommend the Canadian type case built of our own woods where possible. The case packed by the Tamar Company of Tasmania is attractive, light, strong, and will stand heavy handling.

The mixture case of hard and soft wood with three-ply ends is far too unreliable to be adopted as standard. It is not strong and, if wet, the heads warp and corrugate and the three-ply comes unstuck.

The case built of softwood sides and hardwood ends and hardwood tops and bottoms is very attractive and sound, but in railway transport barrows do a lot of damage to the frail softwood.

LONDON FOR FRUIT.

London is ever increasing its demand for fruit from overseas Dominions. Over 790,000 tons of fruit and vegetables were imported into London in 1934.

Cargoes of fruit are discharged in the Port Authority's docks by modern types of cranes or conveyors, which lift the cases from the cool chambers of the ship and deposit them in the well-lighted, airy and well-equipped transit sheds. Here they are sorted to merchants' requirements, and expeditious deliveries are made to the London markets at Covent Gardens, Spitalfields and the Borough, all of which are easily reached from the principal docks, or direct to local retailers.

Fruit destined for the provincial markets is speedily distributed by the main line railways, which are directly connected with the Authority's dock quays. An alternative means of distribution is provided by road haulage organisations, for whose vehicles special road and loading facilities have been provided at the docks.

Auctions are held thrice weekly at the London Fruit Exchange at Spitalfields, which is controlled by the Corporation of London, the sales being effected on samples received from the docks. Deliveries are subsequently made from bulk and despatched direct to the consignees. This method of sale and distribution ensures the minimum of handling and haulage.



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COMPARISONS WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A WELL-KNOWN FRUITGROWER in South Africa is Lt.-Col. E. I. D. Gordon, of Elgin, Cape Province, an appreciative reader of the "Fruit World and Market Grower." In a recent letter to the Editor, Col. Gordon makes the following comments:—

In the June issue of the "Fruit World," on page 303 in the report of the Victorian Institute of Refrigeration Conference, I noticed some mistakes in the speech (as reported there) of the president, Mr. R. G. Parsons.

He remarked that the latest figures showed "that Australia is the best customer of Great Britain out of the three Dominions." You might draw his attention gently to the fact that there are four Dominions, not three. It is quite true that the population of the Union of South Africa is far smaller (1,830,000) than the population of Canada and Australia, but it is considerably larger than that of New Zealand, and just on account of the comparatively small population of South Africa the actual

complete figures given in the House of Commons on June 20, 1935, by Mr. J. H. Thomas (vide "The Times" of June 21st) for the four Dominions, as regards exports to and imports from, Great Britain, during 1934 are particularly interesting in regard to South Africa. The figures as regards exports from the Dominions to Great Britain agree approximately with those quoted, but actually, as stated by Mr. Thomas, Australia imported in 1934 £27,000,000 worth of British goods, instead of £26,000,000 as stated; New Zealand £11,500,000 (instead of £11,000,000), and South Africa £31,000,000.

You will thus see that it was South Africa who was Great Britain's best customer among the four Dominions.

Probably the mining machinery and equipment is a big factor in the British imports into South Africa, in view of the enormous development, and prosperity, of the Rand gold field.

VISITOR FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Large Areas of South African Apples Yet to Come into Bearing for the Export Trade.

MR. R. MARTIN, fruitgrower, of Cape Province, South Africa, called at the "Fruit World" office at the end of September.

While in Western Australia, Mr. Martin visited Bridgetown and other orchard centres, and was very pleased to observe the up-to-date fruit cultural methods adopted.

On visiting South Australia, Mr. Martin called at the Waite Research Institute, also the Blackwood Experiment Station, and made other contacts.

On visiting Victoria, Mr. Martin attended the Field Day at Pantmon Hills, and was very interested to observe the methods of reworking fruit trees. He stated that the porcupine method of reworking was also largely being adopted in South Africa. Mr. Martin visited the Victoria Dock Cool Stores, and expressed pleasure at the excellent cool storage research work which is being accomplished by the Department of Agriculture through Mr. G. B. Tindale, Cool Storage Officer.

Mr. Martin states that increasing attention is being paid in South Africa to the growing of Pears, believing that a good export market exists.

Further, as regards Apples, South Africa is likely to have largely increased quantities for export to U.K., as trees are now coming into bearing. Most of the South African deciduous fruits are grown in Cape Province, within easy distance of Cape Town.

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Australian Fruit in England.

MR. EVATT TALKS TO AGENTS.

CANNED FRUITS — CITRUS — APPLES.

SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON arranged by the Council of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries on August 29, Mr. G. J. Evatt, chairman of the Irrigation Commission, gave an interesting talk on his recent trip abroad. Sixty members of the chamber and others prominent in the fruit industry were present when the chairman (Mr. L. J. Jenkins) introduced Mr. Evatt.

Mr. Evatt, who was sent abroad by the Canned Fruits Board, Melbourne, informed his listeners that there was scope for

expansion in our exports and the officials at Australia House, London, were helping considerably to bring this about. Good work was being done by the British Empire Producers Association in England, with whom the Canned Fruits Board had affiliated. He could not bring them any good news regarding the tariffs and freights which his organisation had been working for, but there was a good prospect of this being brought about. The Ottawa duties needed revision and many other matters connected with the fruit industry needed attention.

With regard to Canned Fruits, there was no price cutting in England, and Californian and Australian Canned Fruits were about equal in grades. At the present time Great Britain took about 3½ million tins from California and a million tins from Australia. There was greater marketing control of canned than fresh fruits. With regard to the fresh fruits there was much to be done. Citrus will have to be treated in some way if it is to land in good

condition if we are to improve the market for this fruit in England.

With regard to Apples, Australian grading compares favourably with other countries. In some consignments too much wood-wool was in evidence and lacked a little in weight. Australian Prunes marketed in England were quite as good as the Californian product and the market for these was improving.

Mr. Evatt stressed the necessity for sending only the best fruits to Great Britain as the shops went in for fine window displays and only showed the best. South Africa was making considerable headway and increased her exports of fruit last year by 1½ million cases. There was no reason why Australia could not increase sales in England if quality fruit was sent. Although no definite results had been accomplished by the delegation to England with regard to our fruits, there was every possibility that there would be a change for the better in the near future.

Mr. Walter Musgrove, supported by Mr. P. S. Macdermott, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker which was carried by acclamation.

THREE COMMERCE MINISTERS.

Because of the increasing importance of the Commerce Department, Mr. H. V. Thorby, who has been Assistant Minister for Repatriation, has been appointed Assistant Minister for Commerce under Dr. Earle Page.

The activities of the Commerce Department are now divided among three Ministers, Senator Brennan being also Assistant Minister to Dr. Page.

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Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members
under
Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

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Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office: 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

MARKET NOTES AND PRICES

New South Wales.

Sydney (24/9/35): Mr. L. T. Pearce, market representative, Fruit-growers' Federation of N.S.W., reports as follow: Apples: Crofton 7/- to 11/-, Del. 8/- to 15/-, few 20/-, French Crab 6/- to 10/6, G. Smith 8/- to 14/-, Jon. 6/- to 10/-, R. Beauty 6/6 to 10/-, Scarlet Pearmain 6/6 to 9/-, Sturmer 5/- to 8/-, Yates 7/- to 10/- Pears: Broome Parke 10/- to 11/-, Jos. 10/- to 14/-, Packhams T. 9/- to 12/-, W. Cole 9/- to 13/-, W. Nelis 8/- to 12/-.

Comments on the Apple and Pear Position: Approx. 13,000 cases of Apples arrived from Tas. on 23rd inst., 2,000 going to Newcastle direct. Short supplies caused the Apple market to firm, small to medium sizes being chiefly affected. Choice G. Smith of large size and special quality Dels. improved late last week. Pears are mostly plain grade, but the market remains steady.

Bananas: N.S.W. and Q'land 9/- to 17/- trop. case, Fiji 16/- to 20/- Arrivals for the week ending the 21st—

10,928 cases. This included 400 cases from Norfolk Island on the 14th, 10,027 from N.S.W., and 501 from Queensland. Prices remained steady, but are showing a tendency to ease. Banana Passionfruit: 9/- to 10/- 3-case.

Citrus: Grapefruit, N.S.W. Inland 5/- to 8/-, few 12/- bushel (local) 2/- to 5/-, few special 12/- Lemons, N.S.W., 2/- to 6/- bushel, few special inland 7/- to 8/-; Mandarins, Emperor 5/- to 12/-, few 14/- bushel. Navels, N.S.W. 3/- to 10/-, few higher; Vals., N.S.W., 4/- to 7/- bush. Other Oranges 2/- to 6/- bushel.

Comments on the Citrus Position.—Grapefruit: Quality and sizes required

continue scarce. Lemons: A small but definite improvement displayed for the best counts. Factories operating on large sizes with clean skins. Improved size, showing in coastal fruit since the recent rains. Inland fruit scarce. Mandarins: Improved values for larger sizes when firm. Smaller fruit more plentiful this week, and an easier tendency displayed. Navels: Large sizes predominating from the M.I.A. Heavier arrivals on Monday, and consequent tendency to accept lower figures. Coastal fruit scarce. Vals.: A noticeable increase in quantity this week. Sizes fairly small. Other Oranges: Large sizes selling freely, but small slow.

Papaws (Q'ld.): 7/- to 10/-, few 12/- trop. case. Passionfruit (N.S.W.): 8/- to 12/-, few special 14/- to 16/- half bushel. Pineapples (Q'ld.): Queen 7/6 to 10/- trop. case.

Tomatoes: Q'ld. 4/- to 8/-, special to 10/- half, N.S.W. glasshouse 10/- to 14/-, few 16/-, repacked 8/- to 14/-, W.A. 8/- to 10/- Queensland supplies have eased in quantity, and the quality indicates the end of the winter crops. Glasshouse from N.S.W. has been plentiful and of good quality. W.A. fruit commenced on 20th inst.

Mr. Bruce Roy Smith is proprietor of the Associated Growers' Selling Agency carrying on business at the Municipal Markets, Sydney. There is no connection with the Associated Growers' Selling Agency Ltd., which recently went into voluntary liquidation.

VICTORIA.

Market Report for September.

NOWADAYS, Show Week has little effect upon the movement of stocks at the Victoria Markets, which business goes along serenely at such periods. With the full centenary programme last year, a little reaction was felt, but that was exceptional.

Generally, prices throughout September were normal, short supplies in some lines, mainly citrus, did not affect the prices, though they might have been expected to do so. The fruit business may be quoted as generally slow to medium, considering the better weather experienced during the last half of the month. The general economic improvement that is reported by the large retail stores was not effected in the fruit sold.

Citrus: The scarcity of small Navels did not draw sales in the larger varieties as might have been expected. The larger grades were slow and smalls were not obtainable. A fair quantity showing a dried appearance was seen. Prices were low compared with limited supplies. Mandarins are finishing. Lemons were very ordinary in price,



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metropolitan samples well supplied holding back country lines. Grapefruit kept going nicely, fair average quality and price satisfactory.

Apples are petering out, but held fair prices for good conditioned lots.

Bananas and Pines maintained a satisfactory average, both in supply and demand with prices normal.

Tomatoes: South Australian supplies were fair and kept their price, the crop being a little late this year. W.A. samples came in during the month and sold well. On the whole the Tomato market was satisfactory.

Asparagus: Good lines were available and sold at fair average prices, quality was good and the demand satisfactory.

Peas and Beans, which generally fluctuate at this time of the year, held fair prices during the month, and can be quoted as very satisfactory, the quality was good on the average.

Passionfruit was on the scarce side, and the demand was strong, with prices about normal.

Vegetables on the whole were lightly supplied owing to general excessive rains in the early part of the month. Demand was good and prices relatively satisfactory. Potatoes maintained high prices with some rather marked fluctuations.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (30/9/35). — Sales of fruit remained fairly dull. Good Apples and Tomatoes were in most demand, but prices remained unchanged, and were as follows (at a bushel-case, excepting where otherwise stated):—Apples.—Eating: Del. 6/- to 9/-, few special higher; Jons., 5/- to 8/-, few special higher; Statesman, 5/- to 8/-; R. Beauty, 4/- to 7/-; Pomme de Nieve, 6/- to 8/-; others, 5/- to 7/6. Cooking — G. Smith, 6/- to 8/-; Five Crowns, 5/- to 7/6; Stewarts, 4/6 to 7/-; others, 3/6 to 6/6. Oranges.—Navel—Washingtons, average standards, 4/6 to 7/-, few specials to 7/6; selected standards to 9/- and 10/-, best counts; specially selected wrapped and South Aust. standards, to 12/- and 13/-, best counts; Commons, average standards, 4/- to 6/-, a few to 7/-. Lemons.—Average standards, 3/- to 5/-, a few specially selected to 6/- and 7/-, best counts. Grapefruit.—Average standards, 4/- to 6/-, a few specials to 7/-; specially selected and wrapped lines higher. Mandarins. — N.S.W. Emperors, 4/- to 6/-, a few specials to 8/-; few special Mildura and Sth. Aust. lines, to 9/- and 10/-, best counts. Pears.—Dessert, 5/- to 8/-,

few specials higher; culinary, 4/- to 6/-. Papaws. — Queensland, 8/- to 10/- double case. Bananas: Qld. 6's 11/- to 12/-, 7's 13/- to 14/-, 8's and 9's 15/- to 16/- double case, few specials higher. Pineapples: Queensland, 7/- to 10/- double case. Passionfruit: 15/- to 30/-, few special lines higher. Tomatoes: West. Aust. ripe and re-packed, 7/- to 10/- half case; South Aust., 15/- to 17/- half case. Celery (Adelaide): 6/- to 10/- double case.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council reports that large-sized Oranges were slow of sale. Sales were as follow:—Wash. Navels—Average standards, 75's, 4/6, to best counts 7/-, a few 7/6; selected standards, 5/- to 8/-, a few 9/-; specially selected to 10/-; a few Mildura and S.A., to 11/- and 12/-. Commons—Average standards to 6/-, a few selected to 6/6 and 7/-; a few Mediterranean Sweets, 8/-. Grapefruit—Average standards to 6/- best counts; good standards to 7/-, a few 8/-; specially selected 11/-, a few 13/-. Lemons—Average standards to 5/-, selected to 6/-. Mandarins—Average to 6/-, a few selected to 7/- and 8/-.

MELBOURNE MERCHANT VISITS ADELAIDE.

South Australian Tomatoes.

Mr. F. Cave, fruit merchant and exporter, who has just returned from South Australia, reports that there should be about the same crop of glasshouse Tomatoes from Adelaide as last season.

There has been an increase in the number of Tomato houses, but to offset this the Tomato plants suffered from a disorder, which is affecting the second and third settings of bloom.

Mr. Cave reports that the South Australian Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association is actively at work on behalf of growers, and good service is being performed.

Fruit Drinks.

Regarding pure fruit drinks, Mr. Cave states that a heavy demand has set in, particularly the repeat order business. Having a range of twelve drinks, the varying tastes of the public can be catered for.

As a result of information published in the "Fruit World and Market Grower," Mr. Cave is in receipt of requests for information from South Australia, N.S.W., Tasmania and other States as to what could be done by them to help their own growers along similar lines.

MELBOURNE FRUIT MARKETING HOURS.

Discussions have been taking place from time to time regarding the hours for trading in the Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne, and the feeling is growing that an alteration is warranted.

The opening hours are deemed to be too early, and consequently country growers are placed at a great disadvantage. It frequently happens that fruit intended for a particular day's market misses that day, and has to be held over for the next. The Melbourne market hours are the earliest in Australia, and it is believed they are the earliest in the world.

Those favoring the later hours state that it would be imperative for the proposed later opening to apply equally to all wholesale fruit handlers.

PROSECUTIONS.

At the Dandenong Court on July 29, 1935, Mr. R. Wadeson, Orchard Supervisor, of Frankston, proceeded against Joseph Hayne, of The Patch, for exposing for sale at the Dandenong Market on June 4 Apples infected with codlin moth and black spot. Defendant fined £2 on each charge, with 2/6 costs.

Harold Phillips, of Dandenong, was fined 15/- and 2/6 costs for topping Apples exposed for sale; and John Wolstencroft, of Upper Pakenham, at the same court was fined £1 and 2/6 costs for topping Apples exposed for sale on the roadside at Dandenong.

Under the Vine and Vegetation Diseases Act in Victoria, the Cobram Packing Co., Cobram, was prosecuted on July 30th for selling 31 cases of Lemons, affected 100% with Red Scale. The company was fined £2, plus £5/3/4 costs.

Frederick Mottram, of Deakin-avenue, Mildura, was fined £2 on August 6, for exposing for sale fruit infested with Red Scale.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Messrs. Clark & Jesser report under date September 20 as follows: — Apples are now in much lighter supply, and present prices are — Jons. 11/- to 12/-, other colored Apples 10/- to 11/-, Sturmers 9/- to 10/-, G. Smiths 13/- to 14/-.

Oranges: Vals. 8/- to 8/6, Navels 10/- to 11/-, Mandarins very scarce, large Glens 15/- to 18/-, smaller sizes 8/- to 12/-.

Pears: W.C., Jos. and W.N. 14/- to 16/-.

Lemons: 10/- to 12/-.

Pines: Rough leaf 7/- to 8/- case, smooths 5/- to 6/- case.

Papaws: 2/6 to 3/6 dump case.

Bananas: Singles 8's 13/-, 7's 11/-, 6's 9/- to 10/-.

Cucumbers very scarce, 14/- bush. Tomatoes: Choice 10/- to 12/- case, Cabbage: Choice 3/6 to 4/6 doz. Carrots: 1/6 to 2/- doz. bunches. Beetroot: 9d. to 1/- doz. bunches. Pumpkins, 7/6 to 8/6 cwt. Potatoes: New season's 12/- cwt.

Messrs. Robsons Ltd. report under date September 20:—

The direct boat from Tasmania to-day only carried a total of 6,800 cases, consequently values firmed considerably.

The following is a summary of Apple and Pear values—Jons. to 12/-, Sturmers and Demos. 11/-, Scarlets 10/6, Green Crabs 10/-, G. Smiths 13/6, W. Coles and Jos. Pears, 16/-, and W. Nelis to 15/6.

Our local Mandarins are now finished, all other citrus being in good demand. Choice Navels of popular sizes are realising to 10/6, Valencias to 9/- and Lemons to 14/-.

Passionfruit are very scarce, choice samples selling to 14/6.

Smoothleaf Pines are clearing well at 7/- per case, Roughleafs are also realising the same figure.

Choice Tomatoes are selling well at 12/6 for colored and 11/- green.

Papaws free of spot and blemishes are selling to 10/- tropical case.

We received the first consignment of Mangoes this season to-day, which realised 11/- per bushel case.

All lines of choice vegetables are clearing well, Cabbages selling to 5/- dozen, choice; Cauliflowers to 14/- doz., Peas to 9/- bag, spotty and discolored less, Beans to 13/- bag, spotty and curly 2/- to 5/-. All other lines of small vegetables are clearing at reasonable rates.

Pumpkins are realising to £8 ton, Potatoes to £13 ton, and Onions £12/10/- ton.

Owing to limited supplies, we anticipate that all lines will maintain steady rates.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth (27/9/35). — Apples, Jon. dumps 10/6; Dunn's Seedling, dumps 4/- to 10/6, R. Beauty, dumps, 5/- to 11/-, Yates dumps, 13/- to 14/-; G. Smith, dumps, 9/- to 14/-; Cleo., dumps, 4/- to 10/6; Dougherty, dumps, 6/- to 12/6; Rokewood, dumps, 5/- to 11/-; Nickajack, dumps, 9/- to 10/6; Del., dumps, 9/- to 13/-. Citrus — Oranges: Val., flats, 2/- to 4/-; dumps, 4/6 to 6/-; Navel, flats, 2/6 to 7/6; dumps, 4/- to 12/-. Lemons: 1/6 to 4/6 (special to 6/-). Mandarins, 3/- to 9/6. Other Lines: Passionfruit, 7/6; Tomatoes, smoothskin, 8/- to 12/6, others 1/6 to 8/-; Bananas, 18/6 to 26/- crate; small from 15/-.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (27/9/35). — Apples (eating) 8/- to 9/- case, do. (cooking) 6/- to 8/- case; Bananas 16/- to 20/- crate; Lemons 4/- case; Oranges — Common 3/- to 4/- case; Blood, 4/- case; Mandarin 7/- to 9/- case; Navel 5/- to 7/- case; Poorman 4/- case; Passionfruit 20/- case; Pears (eating) 10/- case, cooking 5/- case; Pine-apples 14/- case.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (20/9/35). — Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. reports as follows:—Both fruit and vegetables have been in very short supply, and Apples (with the possible exception of Delicious) are wanted. The market has firmed considerably for all lines.

Vegetables have been particularly short, spring Cabbage and Cauliflowers bringing much increased prices. Lettuce are in fair supply, and for choice hothouse values are good.

Consignments of Rarotonga Tomatoes were received during the week, prices being much firmer than obtained for the last shipment. Christchurch hothouse Tomatoes are now making their appearance on the market.

Cal. Lemons, Grapes and Onions ex the "Makura" are due to-day. There will be a keen enquiry for S. Aust. Oranges due by the "Waitaki" on the 24th inst. A good demand has been experienced for ripe Bananas, and a small shipment of Rarotongan's also arrived during the week.

Table Potatoes have firmed, and Onions are very short of requirements.

Fruit Prices (bushel and American cases):—Apples: Choice Jons. 8/-, Del. 6/- to 8/-, Sturmers 7/-, 10/-, R. Beauty 8/-, Statesman 8/-, cookers 7/6, Ballarats 8/-. Pears: W. Nelis 10/-, 12/-, W. Cole 8/-, 11/-. Marmalade Oranges 5/-, Mandarins 25/-, Cal. Lemons 65/-, N.Z. Lemons 8/-, 10/-. Pineapples 18/-, 21/-, Bananas, ripe, 22/6.

Half-Cases: Rarotonga Tomatoes, 8/-.

The HOME CIRCLE

VITAL LIVING PERSONALITIES.

Maternal Mortality.

(By Lois.)

READERS WHO ARE INTERESTED in better health for themselves as well as for those depending upon them for their food preparation, will remember that in the opening article by our new dietetic contributor which appeared in the September issue of the "Fruit World," she stressed the point that dieting the sensible way will result in better health. She then stated that disease is unnecessary, gave some points upon eating habits and concluded with some recommended fruit juice drinks that can be easily made in the home. In this issue she gives much valuable advice upon the blood stream. (Editor.)

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This month we are to discuss the "Blood-stream," and I want you to learn a little couplet, because it is of paramount importance to know that every living soul in its last analysis is the result of these four principles practised and incorporated in his, or her own being.

"What you eat, and what you drink, What you breathe, and what you think."

These things that we do so haphazardly and to which we give so little thought have a direct action upon, and determine the quality of the blood stream, thus yielding us the resultant harvest of good health or ill health according to our sowing. Remember that the saying "As we sow, so shall we also reap" holds good in every department of life. I hold that to be vital living personalities, we must find the balance of these four principles, apply them in our everyday living, and so create and maintain a clean and purer blood stream.

Keep the Blood Alkaline.

The normal or natural condition of the blood is alkaline; the reverse being termed acid. To enjoy perfect health we must keep the alkaline balance. Green leafy succulent vegetables and juicy fruits are the mediums for this purpose. The majority of people are eating far too many acid-forming foods. If the daily intake is composed of an abundance of alkaline foods, the proteins can be kept to a minimum.

Protein foods are meat, fish, poultry, eggs, cheese, nuts and legumes. Food scientists tell us that the human system cannot store an excess of protein, it takes a terrible toll of our eliminative organs, especially our kidneys.

The Balanced Diet.

For comparison I will give you a table of two classes of foods:—

Alkaline Foods: Fresh fruits, citrus fruits, sun dried fruits, all green leafy and root vegetables and potatoes baked in skins.

Acid-forming Foods: Meat, fish, poultry, cheese, eggs, cereals, nuts, legumes, butter, fats, cream, sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, tobacco, all white

flour products and all kinds of confectionery and condiments. So a wise procedure would be to make the proportion of alkaline to acid forming food intake 4 to 1.

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal mortality, which is looming so largely on the public horizon just now, has its origin in wrong eating, which directly affects the blood stream. The responsibility rests not so much with the Government as with the individual. These great fundamental truths should be part of the school education, because such a subject is more vital to the well-being of the human race than many of the subjects now being taught in our schools. Any measures that aim at improving conditions for the mothers of this country must begin with the growing girl, not the grown woman.

It is true that proper feeding during the pre-natal period will do much toward making confinement safe and easy, but the shape and condition of the womb and the muscles surrounding it are determined while the mother-to-be is in her teens, and the accomplishment of this is definitely dependent on a blood stream containing those sixteen chemical elements which I mentioned in last month's article.

The Purpose of Menstruation.

The true function and nature of the menstrual flow is not widely enough known. Medical science knows that menstrual blood differs from the other blood in the body, but it has been left to food science to supply the knowledge of its true composition and purpose to a benighted humanity. Analyses shows that such blood is rich in calcium, iron and phosphorus, three most important elements in body growth, so you see the question of maternal mortality is bound up with that of proper nutrition during puberty, because from that age the immature body of the young girl is being fitted for its natural function, "the perpetuation of the human species," and she must be so fed as to ensure an abundance of the three great body builders, calcium, iron and phosphorus. Lifeless, denatured foods cannot produce life, and these necessary elements for the needs of the human engine, cannot be bought at chemist shops, nor yet are they found in any medicine bottle, they are all found in natural foods, balanced perfectly, awaiting the intelligent co-operation of mankind to the end that we may have vital healthy bodies which is our Divine heritage.

Nature is Reliable.

These are truths, dear readers, worthy of your earnest consideration. I have proved them true, and I have found that nature is ever kind, simple, safe and true. What better demonstration can she offer, than the knowledge that your blood stream makes a complete circuit of your body once in every four minutes. The moment you begin a reformation in those four principles mentioned, the beginning of your liberation is instantaneous. But the first move is up to you.

"You suffer from yourselves, none else compels,

No other holds you that you live and die and whirl upon the wheel, And hug and kiss its spokes of agony."

Remember that truth can only be truth when it is proved so, and knowledge is only power when it is applied.

The Best Calcium Foods are: Spinach, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Raw Egg Yolks, Swiss and

APPRECIATION FROM W.A.

Mr. H. J. Price, manager, Illawarra Orchard Ltd., Karra-gullen, W.A., writes under date Sept. 11, 1935: "Enclosed please find renewal subscription to the "Fruit World and Market Grower." This monthly journal is much appreciated here."

Cottage Cheese, Walnuts, Bran, Onions, Milk, Whole Wheat, Lemons, Oranges, Grapefruit, Apricots, Apples, Pears.

The Best Iron Foods are: Red Cabbage, Blackberries, Loganberries, Cherries, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Cucumbers, Onions, Raisins, Ripe Olives, Bran, Beets, Strawberries, Raw Egg Yolks, Grape-skins.

The Best Phosphorus Foods are: Lemons, Grapefruits, Spinach, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Whole Brown Rice, Whole Wheat, Tomatoes, Celery, Walnuts, Almonds, Beans, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Apples, Whole Food.

In next issue, we will discuss the process of digestion, and how this neglected function affects the general bodily health.

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HEALTH FOOD RECIPES.

Date Pie.

3 eggs well beaten, 1 cup brown sugar (light), 1 cup coarse whole wheat flour, or 10 whole wheat crackers (crumbled), 1 teaspoon baking powder. $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped nuts, 1 cup dates chopped fine, put in square tin, have oven hot at first then bake moderately for 20 or 25 minutes.

This is a protein food to be eaten after a liberal combination salad, it is chemically balanced.

Honey Nut Dainties.

Grind whatever nuts you like and mix with melted honey. Form into balls and drop in desiccated coconut. Arrange on glass dish, decorate with sliced Bananas and eat with a fruit-meal chemically balanced.

Celery and Walnut Sandwiches.

Finely chopped Celery and ground Walnuts put between thin whole-meal bread and butter or Weet Bix, Granose, or Kellogg's wheat biscuits.

Yours for radiant Health,
LOIS.

APPLE TART.

Five or six Apples, one cup sugar, one-third cup water, one teaspoon extract Lemon. Peel, quarter and core Apples, put in stew pan with sugar and water. When tender, remove. When cold, add extract and fill pie plate lined with paste. Wet the edges, cover with paste rolled out thin, and wash with milk. Bake in steady moderate oven twenty minutes.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

Gentleness is invincible, provided it is of the right stamp, without hypocrisy or maliciousness. This is the way to disarm the most barbarous. Constancy in obliging behaviour will make the worst person ashamed of his malice.

Never disturb yourself, for people will play the same pranks over again, though you should fret your heart out.

Be not uneasy, discouraged, or out of humor, because practise falls short of precept in some particulars. If you happen to be beaten, come on again.

A man of integrity and good-nature can never be concealed, for his character is wrought into his countenance.

—Marcus Aurelius.

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.. Our ... Junior Section

HULLO SMILERS!
I'm glad to meet you all again on this page, and will be looking for more letters from you. Have you any ideas for competitions we could conduct? I shall be glad to know what you are thinking. I hope you belong to Young Farmers' Clubs: it has been a pleasure to see so many boys at the Field Days conducted this season by the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

Now, your birthdays. Please write in, giving me the date of your birthday, and I'm going to send to each "Smiler" a packet of seeds as birthdays come round. Also I would like to know about your orchard and your district, what pets you have and how you are getting on at school. Photos are always welcome. Oh! and any jokes that tickle you. Send them along too.

Cheerio, meet me on this page again next month. Cheerio,
UNCLE JOE.

APPLE PACKING CLASSES.

Prize for Best Essay.

THE FARSEEING POLICY of the Horticultural Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, in conducting fruit-packing classes for children of growers in orchard districts, cannot be too highly praised.

Girls and boys: Is the straight pack best for the (Canadian) standard case, and the angle pack best for the Australian dump case? If so, why? What is the best method of packing Apples of the shape of the Cleo, or Jonathan, as compared with say the London Pippin. What are the fine points of wrapping Apples? How about the effect of the flexibility of the case?

Then, as regards counts, in both the Canadian or dump cases, the bulge pack, spaces between the fruit and getting the fruit to the correct height. All this and much more is very interesting and important.

Do you think Apples should be sold by the count or by weight?

Now, let us hear from you about fruit packing. The methods you adopt: cases, varieties, counts, wrapping, etc.

We offer a prize of 5/- for the best description of Apple packing.

The competition is open to every boy and girl in Australia and New Zealand.

The essay should contain about 500 words. Illustrate it with sketches if possible.

FRUIT PACKING ESSAY.

To the Editor
Fruit World,
439 Kent St., Sydney;
or Box 1944 G.P.O., Melb.
Name of Competitor
Address
Age
I certify that the essay here-
with is entirely the work of
.....
Signed
(Parent or Guardian)

Every entry must have attached a coupon cut from the "Fruit World."

Entries close on November 10, and your essay (and sketches) should be in the hands of the Editor of the "Fruit World," by November 17.

If there are any other particulars you need, Uncle Joe will help you.

Write to me, asking for the information you need and I will do my best to answer right away.

Readers in N.S.W., Queensland or New Zealand, should address letters to

Uncle Joe,
C/o "The Fruit World,"
439 Kent-street,
Sydney.

Readers in Victoria, Tasmania, S. Australia and Western Australia should address their letters to

Uncle Joe,
C/o "The Fruit World,"
Box 1944 G.P.O.,
Melbourne.

FRUIT-PACKING CLASSES.

Valuable Enterprise in Victoria.

APPRECIATION has been expressed in these columns from time to time of the good work of the Horticultural Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture in conducting fruit-packing for children of growers in fruit producing districts.

Hereunder is a list of names and districts where classes are conducted.

Mr. Basil Krone (Fruit Packing Instructor), conducts the following classes:—

Moorooduc State School: Leslie Murray, Vincent Genat, Ted Bradbrook, Ronnie Godding, Harry Absalom, Howard McCullagh, Jim Hearn, Nancy Jones.

East Burwood State School: Len Hollis, Tom French, Walter Fankhauser, Bruce Lowen, Wallace Lowen, Clay Crittenden.

Tyabb Upper, State School: John Willoughby, Gaza Shaw, Dulcie Benton, Dave Longmuir, Robt. Anderson, Joan Flood.

Tyabb Lower State School: Eric Unthank, Ronald Baker, Norma Rye, Doreen Campbell, Irene Slocombe, Alice Cole.

Somerville State School: Frank Griffith, Phyllis Heywood, Edie White, Joyce Thornell, Marie Webb, Margaret Shepherd, Dorothy Dennett, Jean Campbell.

Wentworth State School: George Wallace, Doug. Thompson, Gordon Fankhauser, Betty Fankhauser, Olive Fankhauser (another pupil, name not known).

Hastings State School: Frank Stockton, Victor Bowen, Geoffrey Harle, Gwenda Hodgins, Gwenda Vear, Joyce Perrott.

Mr. W. Harris, Assistant Fruit Packing Instructor, conducts:

Fryerstown State School: Mat Symes, Wallace Sayers, Russell Matchett, Val Barnes, Dulcie MacDonald, Grace Pitt, Thelma Pitt, Elwyn O'Day.

South Ravenwood State School: WALLACE COLLECTS STAMPS AND WANTS A PEN FRIEND.

Coral Comini, Daphne Nielson, Harold Jenkins, Robt. Winch, George Leversha, Gordon Martin, Ken Martin, Wilfred Jenkins, Peggy Fogherly.

Harcourt North State School: Oliver Jennings, Joyce Barnes, Jean Bertuch, Winnie Ely, Lindsay Bertuch, William Cox, Ken Leversha, Ivan Pellas, Geoffrey Jones.

Harcourt State School: Joyce Johansen, Betty McLean, Jean Robins, Sylvia Gaasch, Gladys Gaasch, Queenie Thomas, Wilma Thomas, Gordon Robins, Ken Warren.

Pakenham East State School: Shirley Auhl, Roma Reid, Grace Kennedy, May Waldon, Derek Beer, Laurie Fitzsimmons, Gilbert Frazer, Stan Smithurst.

Pakenham Upper State School: Joyce Holdenson, Margery Mapleson, Jean Doyle, Thelma Black, Clarence Reid, Alma Leslie, David Pound, Henry Long.

Pakenham Young Farmers' Club: Grace Goldsack, Dorothy Giles, Stella Priest, Margery Quick, Mary Cook, Marion Warner, Kathleen Warner, Vera Priest, Vera Allan, Elsie Long, Dick Priest, Robt Sappwell, Henry Priest, Don Cook.

Mr. Harris devotes full time, except in the export season to the junior classes. Mr. Krone's is necessarily restricted in order to cope with other branches of the industry.

During the export season the children's classes are temporarily suspended as we are both fully occupied with the export of Apples, Pears and Plums.

Although the presentation of Victorian Apples on the overseas markets is yet far from our objective, it is pleasing to observe the vast improvement during the past few years. The packing instructors have been proud to observe that, in some of the co-operative packing houses, a large percentage of the staffs, although now adults, were once trained as children in the junior classes.

This factor facilitated the work of the Department to a very large extent when, it will be remembered, a year or two ago, a drastic change had to be made from the old and obsolete "angle" method of diagonal packing to the "straight" method of diagonal packing in Canadian cases. This case is now used almost exclusively for export. At that time much opposition was shown to the improved method. In the meantime, however, with the experience gained from it, it is doubtful if there is a packing organisation in Victoria that would care to revert to the old methods.

Dear Uncle Joe,

I am going to give my suggestion for our name. It is "Fruitettes." I also wish to join our Birthday Club. I am now twelve years and my birthday is on the sixth of October. I live on a farm of 300 acres, of which 48 are planted with orchard. We grow mainly Jonathan Apples, but we have six acres of Plums. We have just finished pruning, which I think is a slow job. We are milking about 50 cows at present by the newly installed milking machines, which do the job much quicker. The cows which are being taken to the Melbourne show are separated from the others, and are having better feed. If I were a cow I would be a good one, because they are treated better. The Frankston High is the school I attend, having nearly three hundred scholars. We have won the tennis (girls), hockey and basketball, cricket and football, in our section (Frankston, Mordialloc and Dandenong). The examinations start next three weeks. My hobby is stamp collecting, and I want to correspond with someone interested in this and about my age (12). Well, Uncle Joe, I will close now as news is scarce. Wishing the Junior Section every success. Yours faithfully, Wallace Hutchinson, Coolart-road, Somerville, Vic.

P.S.: Perhaps "Rainbows" or "Pips" would do for our name.

[Thanks for your most interesting letter, Wallace, and suggestions for names of members of our Junior Section. Your ideas were jolly good. I have noted your birthday, old boy. As you are interested in stamps, I am sending you a copy of the "Australian Stamp Monthly." I am sure some enthusiasts will want to write to you. Always pleased to hear from you—Your smiling Uncle Joe.]

JACK SUGGESTS "CHERUBS."

Dear Uncle Joe,

I think Cherubs would be a nice name for all your girls and boys.

Yours truly,

Jack Godfrey.

Heatherdale-road, Ringwood, Vic.

I am seven years of age.

(Thanks, Jack, for your idea, it was a real good one. The Editor liked "Smilers" better, 'cause some on his junior page will be youngsters up to 15 and 16 years—members of young farmers' clubs, and some of these older youngsters don't want to be called Cherubs. I know they are cherubs, of course—or they should be (when they have to milk the cows early on a frosty morning). Have you a young farmers' club in your district. Please send me the date of your birthday, and I'll send you a nice packet of seed.—With love, Uncle Joe.)

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

To the Manager,

The "Fruit World"—

Sir—Enclosed please find remittance for a year's subscription to the "Fruit World & Market Grower," commencing with the next issue.

Signed

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Date

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Melbourne, Vic.

N.S.W. OFFICE:
439 Kent Street,
Sydney.

Bees in the Orchard.

Fruitgrowers Should Instal a Few Hives!

Now, with the season just starting, is a good time to establish a small apiary in the orchard.

As agents of fertilisation of the blossoms, bees perform an important function for the fruitgrower, and the maintenance of two or three colonies per acre can be recommended as a means of materially increasing the quantity and quality of his crop. Apart from the benefit mentioned, a small apiary is also a source of a small subsidiary income, as well as a wholesome food for domestic use.

The site upon which the apiary is placed need not be in the orchard. A small allotment of ground may be selected where the bees are not likely to be disturbed when cultivating. The land should be fairly level, and well drained, and the hives should for preference face the north-east.

A trellis of Passion vines around the plot makes an ideal windbreak, and affords protection to the hives both in summer and in winter.

The equipment required for the running of a small apiary is not extensive or costly. Bee-keeping is one of the most suitable sidelines to orcharding, since the hives do not require daily attention, though there are times when prompt attention is necessary, as during swarming or when additional super space is required. It is also necessary for the owner to understand his bees and the general principles of bee-keeping. In the departmental bulletin, "The Beginner in Bee Culture" (Farmers' Bulletin No. 129), the newcomer to apiculture will find a handy and authoritative guide. It is obtainable from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, Box 36A, G.P.O., Sydney, price 1/1, postage included.

Queensland Honey.

Brisbane's Jubilee Show.

This year the Brisbane Royal Agricultural Society celebrated sixty years of showing in Bowen Park, by staging a Diamond Jubilee Show, in which the Honey Section was featured.

Supported by the Honey Board, a big increase in honey exhibits was seen, 150 entries facing the judges in the Honey Pavilion. No less than eleven large beekeepers competed in a special pictorial display of honey which cannot but have impressed upon the thousands of visitors the value of honey as part of the daily menu.

New Race of "Giant" Bees.

GIANT BEES that can tap new sources of honey are being sought at a strange apiary laboratory near Vincennes, Indiana (U.S.). Jay Smith, internationally known authority on bees and former expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, is carrying on the work. Already he has developed bees that will not sting, bees that produce more honey, bees that build larger combs, insects that promise to add millions to the agricultural income of the country. Thirty years ago (writes G. R. McCormack in "Popular Science") Smith started an apiary as a hobby, beginning with a single hive. To-day he has hundreds of swarms, and is the foremost producer and exporter of quality queen bees in the United States. Customers in 24 nations have bought queens from the Vincennes hives. The bees have crossed deserts on camel caravans, flown down the coast of South America in mail planes, and steamed across the Pacific to Japan, Java, and New Zealand. Five full colonies were consigned to the Royal Gardens of the Japanese Emperor in Tokio. In addition,

Smith is carrying on microscopic experiments which promise to revolutionise an industry as old as civilisation itself. Performing delicate operations with precision instruments, he fertilises queen bees artificially in a fascinating large-scale experiment in scientific breeding. Not long ago, tests carried on by scientists at the University of California recorded his progress so far. He and eighteen other breeders submitted swarms to the research workers. The final report showed that Smith's bees produced 60 lb. more honey than the average of the other swarms; that his queens had ten additional egg tubes, and that a pound of his large bees contained an average of 263 fewer bees than a pound from other swarms. They ran 200 fewer a pound than the famous Caucasians, long known as the giants of the bee family.

:: :: ::

Careless Beekeepers.

Occasional instances are found where old combs are left about the yard from hives which had died out during adverse times. These combs provide a breeding ground for the wax moth, and increase the risk of the spread of brood disease.

Good combs should be made use of or be properly stored at once, and the culls (the ones usually left about by the careless man) should be promptly melted up.

NOW HONEY-BREAD.

A Health Food.

A NEW LINE has come on to the American market in the form of Honey Krushed-Wheat Bread, according to a report in the latest issue of the "American Bee Journal."

It hails from Indiana and calls for the use of honey, whole wheat and minor ingredients which form a natural health food and is claimed to relieve constipation in a natural manner—which is a reasonable expectation from such a combination.

Already it has received a hearty welcome in bread shops which see in it an article which should appeal to a consuming public which desires the best bread obtainable. Naturally, beekeepers welcome its ready acceptance as another outlet for their products. The bakeries using the formulae, which is protected, claim that their

sales have increased since the introduction of this new line of bread, so everybody is satisfied, the consumer gets a better article, the baker sells more bread, and the bee-keeper sells more honey. Incidentally, the loaf is machine-wrapped in glazed paper and, apart from the hygienic benefit of this method, the advertising value of the wrapper is seen.

New Registrations.

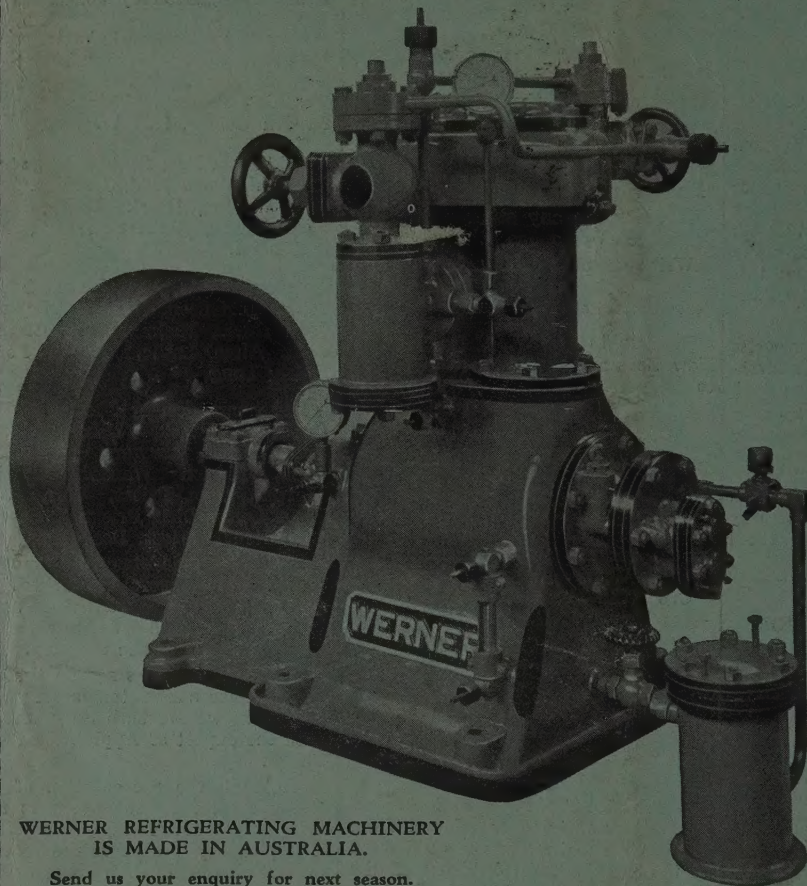
RUNNING STREAM FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, "Melrose," Capertee, to buy orchard requirements, etc., for the members. Commenced 1/7/35. Proprietors: Richard, Horace H., Leo F. and Eric R. Sim, Russell D. McL. Crapp, William W. Robertson, Albert and Ernest Russell, Ernest Bartlett and Gladys M. B. Piddington. Registered 15/7/35.

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